The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,269—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
P. PESHAWUR.....	3900	600	E. J. Baker.....2nd Feb.	
— HYDASPES	2984	500	R. Harvey .....9th „	
P. SIAM	3026	500	A. H. Johnson...16th „	
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. H. Daniell ..23rd „	
P. KAISAR-I-HIND	4023	700	J. Babot ...2nd March.	
				Friday.
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson 10th „	
P. MIRZAPORE...	3987	600	C. G. Ferrins .. 17th „	
— BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman ..... 24th „	
P. POONAH	3130	550	J. B. Chapman. 31st „	
— CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie. 7th April.	
P. ROME	5032	1000	G. F. Cates .... 14th „	
— TIBERIA	2932	450	S. T. Cole ..... 21st „	
P. DECCAN	3429	550	W. A. Seaton.. 28th „	
— VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell.. 5th May.	
P. CLYDE	4100	750	E. M. Edmond 12th „	
— KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener .. 19th „	
P. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard. 26th „	

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked (L) proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. One way.	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class, Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class, Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3429 550	W. A. Seaton .....10th Feb.	
KHIVA.....	2609 450	G. Scrivener.....24th „	

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
22th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

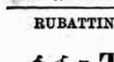
F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers *not* marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class ..R. 500	Including	I Class ..R. 500	Including
II do..... 300	Wines.	II do..... 350	wines.
III do..... 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

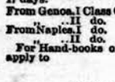
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa.	I Class	Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	80
„	II do.	do.	70	do.	58
From Naples.	I do.	do.	145	do.	130
„	II do.	do.	105	do.	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	...G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (*via* Port Said)	375	205	143 0
To Port Said..	320	155	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. DONCICH, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 26th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons. h.p.	1882.
s.s. BRITANNIA	...R. Hutchison	3,500 700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA	...J. Laird	3,500 700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	...T. G. Knox	3,500 700	1st April.
s.s. ARMENIA	...Geo. I. Read	3,500 700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	...Hutchison	3,200 400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons. h.p.	1882.
s.s. ITALIA	J. Allan	3,500 500	15th Feb.
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289 500	30th Apl.
s.s. OLYMPIA	J. Carter	2,050 424	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, Hornby Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1881.

(2) To declare a Dividend.

(3) To confirm election of J. B. Duxbury, Esq., as a Director and Auditor.

(4) To consider proposals of Messrs. E. Dyer and Co., for the purchase of the Nyree Tal Brewery Co. for Guarantee Shares, and to pass Resolutions thereon.

(5) To transact any other business that may be brought before the Board of Directors.

D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Secretary.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. AFRICA, 2,032 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Ropalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, on TUESDAY, 7th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Muscat, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. PACHUMBA, 867 Tons, on FRIDAY, 10th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd February, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly.....Re. 1 Half Yearly ...Rs. 6
Quarterly .....Rs. 3 Annually ..... „ 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY, MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPAY, Ld.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE, ROASTED and ground by a first-rate London Roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1lb. each

Cash, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK
MILK MAID BRAND,
is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per tin, cash, Annas 7.

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FINE BORDEAUX CLARET, Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CALIFORNIAN FRUITS.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
Californian Apples.....Per tin	0	10
Californian Apricots..... „	1	4
Californian Grapes ..... „	1	4
Californian Peaches ..... „	1	4
Californian Pears..... „	1	4
Californian Plums ..... „	1	4
Californian Greengages ..... „	1	4
Californian Raspberries ..... „	1	4

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE
IS unique for imparting a sense of refinement and comfort in the Toilet formerly unknown.

Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS.
GENTLEMEN'S RIDING BELTS.
CHOLERA BELTS.

A LARGE SELECTION of the above, of improved patterns, have been RECEIVED, and may be inspected. Measurement should be sent in ordering.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

"All Englishmen travel with Medicine Chests."
(RT. HON'BLE LORD BEACONSFIELD.)

A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS KEPT OF PATTERNS SPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS COUNTRY. CAN BE FILLED AND COMPLETED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST.

"Models of Compactness."—*Indian Statesman.*
"Must be both popular and really valuable."—*Englishman*

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 5-30 P. M.
FRIDAY, 3RD FEBRUARY,
SPECIAL EARLY PERFORMANCE
FOR CHILDREN.
Doors open at 4-30.
Performance commences at 5-30 precisely.
CHILDREN AND SERVANTS IN CHARGE HALF PRICE.

To all parts of the House excepting Back Seats.

N. B.—The charge for a Private Box is Rs. 16 for this performance, but eight children or servants will be admitted for this charge.

THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE FORTY THIEVES;
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

Characters by Mr. F. Merer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. H. Brooks, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, &c.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Including the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
designed and executed by
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

The new overture and incidental music composed and arranged by

MR. DUDLEY WYATT.

HARLEQUINADE.

Clown.....Little Tom Gillespie.
Pantaloon.....Mr. H. Brooks.
Policeman Ex Wise Head.....Mr. J. B. Ferrell.
Harlequin a la Watteau.....Miss Kate Thoburn.
Columbine.....Miss Emma Markham.

SATURDAY, 4TH FEBRUARY,
WEAK WOMAN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.
Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a light LANDAU. Address "X. Y.," *Gazette* Office.

WANTED, two nice DOGS, Sky Terriers or Fox Terriers.—"Z. S.," the Printers.

FOR SALE, at BENNETT'S auction, on SATURDAY, a very handsome CHILD'S PONY with saddle, &c.

AT BENNETT'S AUCTION on SATURDAY will be sold a PONY. Has won a race at Kandahar, spirited and showy.

WANTED, for a School in the Hills, a First Class MUSIC MISTRESS. Apply at once, stating particulars to "M. S.," Post Office, Simla.

BARTON and Co., Meadow-street. Really magnificent French Anchovies, A. L. Huile, for Club, Hotel, and Messes. Rs. 2-8 per bottle.

BARTON and COMPANY, Meadow-street. Fresh supply of delicious French Anchovies. A. L. Huile, for household purpose. As. 10 per bottle.

BOMBAY TOTAL ABSTINENCE BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT, Apollo House, Fort. Furnished Rooms with Board at only Rs. 45 a month.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Monthly Meeting in the Hall this Friday evening at 8-30, local time. All young men are welcome.

TENTS.—Wanted, for a month or two, two comfortable double-poled tents, furnished, with transfer of plot, at Colaba or Esplanade. Apply "C.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

TO BE SOLD at BENNETT'S, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, an handsome English-built BAROUCHE with a pair of large Australian horses and set of harness.

RANGOON BURMAHS, Rs. 2-4 box of 125. A splendid consignment just unpacked, well-matured and fit for immediate smoke. HOWARD & Co., 30, Meadow-street.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER and CORRESPONDING CLERK. Apply with copy testimonials in applicant's own handwriting to "W. H. B.," care of Manager, *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, a PARSEE or PURBOO, who has a good connection amongst native merchants, and can influence Indents. A commission and expenses only will be paid. Address IMPORTS, care of this paper.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—In spite of all worthless imitations sold at a little cheaper rate, we shall maintain the high reputation of our genuine machines which have the largest and unprecedented sales in the world. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

FOR SALE a POLO PONY, sound, 5 years, goes well in harness. Apply "SPORTSMAN," care of this paper.

FOR SALE, "DUPLEX" CHAFF CUTTERS and CAT-MILLS. Apply to LUDHA EBRAIM and Co., Byculla.

GENT'S white Kid Gloves, No. 10, and white Ties, black and fancy silk Scarfs and Necktics, Hats, black, brown and drab.—ALLAN'S, Fort.

JAPANESE CURIOSITIES BAZAAR, opposite Thorpe & Co., Hummum Street. Prices reduced. A splendid collection of 30,000 articles.

BOMBAY RACES.—KEYLESS LEVER CHRONOGRAPH WATCHES supplied at Rs. 60 and 70, by EDMOND CHARPIE, Watchmaker. Meadow Street.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises. 18, Marine.

JUST received, real Satsooma, Kanga, and Enamelled curiosities and handsome Japanese cloth painted screens in great variety.—P. C. Kharas, Apollo St.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

JUST unpacked, a fresh supply of Ladies' and Gent's White Kid Gloves, also white, black and colored Silk Mitts and Gloves. Mrs. JACOB HUNT, Church Gate Street.

WANTED, by a highly respectable European, a position of trust; a first class book-keeper, correspondent or accountant. Highest references. Address, "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

A. DREHER'S VIENNA BEER from the Klein Schwechat brewery, not Trieste brewery. A fresh supply of excellent quality just arrived per steamer Daphne, in quarts and pints.—BELL, BRANDENBURG & Co.

FOR SALE, the property of HENRY F. WHYTE proceeding to Europe. A handsome light BAROUCHE by Neu and Co. In good order, new lining, painting, &c., just completed. Price Rs. 1,100. To be seen at B. B. and C. I. R. Stores, Parell, for one week.

FOR SALE at AHMEDABAD, a very light, easy going, skeleton DOG-CART, with lamps, English axle, 32 inch Baubullwood wheels and lancewood shafts, plain varnished, and only built 9 months ago, in first rate order—suits a horse about 14-2. Price Rs. 190. Apply to Lieut. H. E. PASSY, 26th Regiment N. I.

WANTED for the EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT and POWER COMPANY a few skilled MECHANICAL ELECTRICIANS. Applications with testimonials to be forwarded to the offices of the Company, 19, Rampart-row, Bombay, and addressed to the Managing Director.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish delight, in 1lb. boxes, PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR WINES FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.
17	0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	17	0
		The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.			
32	0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	32	0
		Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.			
33	0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33	0
		This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.			
28	0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	28	0
		A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.			
19	0	... Fine	... PORT ... Portugal...	19	0
		A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.			
		N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.			
22	8	... Fine Old	..CARLOWITZ Hungarian...	22	8
		This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.			
18	0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ Hungarian...	18	0
		Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine. *N.B.*—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.			
18	0	... Red...	... SHIRAZ ... ... Australian...	18	0
		An excellent Wine.			
16	0	... White ...	.. HOCHHEIMER.. Australian...	16	0
		A fair Wine of good quality.			

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

STOCK-TAKING SALE.

REDUCED PRICES FOR 14 DAYS ONLY, COMMENCING FEB. 6.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

FELT HATS.

Black, Soft Crowns, Stiff brims	Reduced to	Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Brown do. do.	Reduced to	Rs. 2-8.
Drab do. do.	Reduced to	Rs. 2-8.
Black Hard Crowns	Reduced to	Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5.
Brown do.	Reduced to	Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5.

DRESS HATS.

Drab Shell Hats	Reduced to	Rs. 2-8.
Do. do. Fine Pullovers	Reduced to	Rs. 7-8.
Silk Paris Hats	Reduced to	Rs. 10-8.

THE WOLESLEY HELMET.

Drab felt, very light and easy fitting to the head.

In all Sizes ... ... Reduced to ... Rs. 4-8.

LADIES HATS.

Round Crown Beaver Plush	Reduced to	Rs. 5-0.
Black Soft Felt Helmets	Reduced to	Rs. 5-8.
Drab Felt Melton Sun Hat	Reduced to	Rs. 5-8.

N. B.—Remittances must accompany orders, with 8 annas for Box for felt Hats, and 12 annas for Helmets or Dress Hats.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG'S
INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS OF TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
Thompson's Prime...	... Rs. 22	Rs. 2	8
Thompson's No. 1...	... „ 19	„ 2	2
Dawson's Prime ...	... „ 20	„ 2	4
Dawson's No. 1 ...	... „ 18	„ 2	0
Nonpareils ...	... „ 15	„ 1	12

CIGARS OF TRICHINOPOLY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Per 100 Rs.	a.
"Principes" ...	... ... Rs. 20	Rs. 2	4
"Favorita" ...	... ... „ 22	„ 2	8
"Regalias" ...	... ... „ 25	„ 3	0

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF DINDIGUL TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Box of 100. Rs.	a.
Cheroots No. 1...	... Rs. 27	Rs. 3	4
„ 2...	... „ 22	„ 2	8
„ 3...	... „ 18	„ 2	0
Cigars, "Londres"	... „ 24	„ 2	10
Do. "Conchas"	... „ 20	„ 2	4

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF PONDICHERRY TOBACCO.

	Per 1,000. Rs.	Per 100. Rs.
"Indiana" Cigars ...	... Rs. 25	Rs. 3
"Long Commons" Cheroots. ...	18	„ 2

All the above Brands are splendidly matured and fit for immediate smoking.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY.

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„ „ 4 different in 1 vol. ... 3 4

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Her Majesty's Prisons: Their Effects and Defects. 2 vols.	15
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Hulme's Flower-painting in Water-colours ...	3 4
Macarthur and Moore's Lessons in Figure-painting in Water-colours	4 12
Tennyson's Ballads and other Poems (Cheap Edition)	1 8
Lightning Rod Conference. Report of the Delegates. Edited

[illegible] 1.

[illegible] were alloted to [illegible] Bombay, and Rs. 60,000 [illegible] is probable, however, that more [illegible] taken up during the week at the Government rate. Silver is still quoted 52d., and the shipments to Bombay this week £90,000, and Gold £30,000. More Gold had been withdrawn for France, viz., £100,000, and the market rate of discount is quoted as equal to the Bank minimum of 6 per cent. The money market here is still as stringent as ever, but the Bank of Bombay at the meeting of Directors yesterday made no alteration in their minimum rate of discount.

The Share Market has been fairly active, and closes firm. In Land Companies we hear of some sales of Port Cannings at 212½, some sales of Akbar Press at 825, of Apollo at Rs. 475, and of Fort Press at Rs. 2,700. In Spinning Shares the market is firm, Manockjee Petit have been done at Rs. 1,380, Oriental at Rs. 760, and Victoria at Rs. 850.

EXCHANGE closes for the mail much as we quoted yesterday.

COTTON quotations from Home are unchanged, and the Liverpool sales yesterday were 8,000 bales. From America Futures come a little higher. This has failed, however, to give any life to the market here to-day. The demand is very languid, and almost no business has been put through. It is hard to give exact quotations. We are weak at yesterday's rates, and if a little less were offered, probably it would be taken.

FREIGHTS.—The market is rather firmer, and for ready shipment Cotton for Liverpool *via* Canal has been booked in large quantities at 37s. 6d. For other Ports the demand is rather slack, but for this month's loading a steamer is reported to have been chartered for the U. K. or Continent at 40s. with concessions and 2½ per cent. commission.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.			Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	50	12½	5p. ct.	741½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	8 do.	825
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	600
EXCHANGE BANKS.	£	£			
Agra Bank	100,000	10	10	2 do.	130
National Bank of India	97,320	25	12½	2½ do.	103

LAND COMPANIES.

Byrne Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c.	1,750	2,000	2,000		21
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,000	2,925	Rs. 60	750
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,400	1,400	Rs. 5	212½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	825
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18p.ct.	747½
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	470
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	2,400	2,200	40	475
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	600
Borar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	430
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co.	1,400	250	all	10	56
Chabra Press Co.	500	1,880	1,880	50	930
Dholka Press and Ginning Co.	500	300	all	30	210
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	120	1,020 xd.
Fort Press Co.	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co.	300	500	all	45 p.s.	525
Shiba Press Co.	2,000	750	Rs. 75	5	450
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	10 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	185
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500		225
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
Samaul Press Co.	500	500	all	25	450
Volkart's Press Co.	450	90	all	50	540

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	310
Angio-Indian S. & W. Company	20,000	1,000	100	Rs. 10	145
New issue	..	100	40	..	67
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	585 xd.
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 50	840
Bhowanigur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	850
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	765
Coorla Mills	800	50	1,000	50	900
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	100	2,125
Empress S. & W. Co.	136	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (New issue)	400	500	150	..	610 xd.
Golam Baba S. Co.	1,000	500	500	20	550
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,080
Hydrabad Spinning Company	700	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,150
Jaffer Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	620
Jewraj Hutheesing	1,000	1,000	1,000	70	1,005
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	925
Khatao Mankuniee	1,000	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	960
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	2,125
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	500	Rs. 40	930
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 90	1,380
Mazagon Spinning Co.	2,500	250	250	15 p. s.	1,225
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,210
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	760
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Soondercla	750	400	250	15 p. s.	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	850
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	87-7-11	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £8 shares.	..	£8	196-5-10	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	150 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	955
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Claudius, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Gayland, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Castalia, 1,660 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doucich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain C. R. Mitchell, with sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Davies, Mr. G. L. de Emden, Mr. E. Waltan, five rank and file Europeans, and 100 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Blissett, Dy. Surg. Genl. J. Lumsdaine, Mrs. Caldar, Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. A. Souttar, four second class natives, and 86 deck and 28 horses.

The steamer Adirondack, 1,302 tons, Captain R. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st Dec.) with the following cargo :—5,059 packages piece-goods, 3,219 bundles iron hoops, 100 cases brass, 759 kegs nails, 200 bundles axles, 50 cases copper, 9 bales twist, 18 packages hardware, 510 packages steel, 200 barrels alum, 30 packages green copperas, 4 packages bellows, 25 packages earthenware, 157 packages glassware, 26 drums linseed oil, 529 bars iron, and many packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Bussorah, Jan. 19.
	Adirandack (s)	Green	Liverpool, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
2	H. M. S. Crocodile	Cardale	England.
	Thorn Kramer	Verratt	Singapore.
	Quran (s)	Nesodie	C. and Gutch.
	Gaudius (s)	Gayland	London.
	Peshawar (s)	Baker	London, &c.
	Castalia (s)	Craig	Marseilles & Genoa.
	Daphne (s)	Doncich	China, &c.

The Steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon.
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29 Chinsurah (s) ..... Gavin ..... Singapore, Jan. 11
Moray (s) ..... Tutton ..... Hong-kong.
Simla (s) ..... Sayers ..... Rangoon, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28.—Steamer Ceylon, Chinaware, Kate Fawcett, and a steamer (numbers and name unknown). Ship Belfast. Barques Marchioness of Londonderry and Fuzel Currim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 28 Kepler (s) ..... Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29 Ellore (s) ..... Bombay.
Duke of Argyll (s) ..... Calcutta.

PRESS OUT OF THE

[illegible] were alloted to [illegible] Bombay, and Rs. 60,000 [illegible] is probable, however, that more [illegible] taken up during the week at the Government rate. Silver is still quoted 52d., and the shipments to Bombay this week £90,000, and Gold £30,000. More Gold had been withdrawn for France, viz., £100,000, and the market rate of discount is quoted as equal to the Bank minimum of 6 per cent. The money market here is still as stringent as ever, but the Bank of Bombay at the meeting of Directors yesterday made no alteration in their minimum rate of discount.

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Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	10 p. s.	315
New Indian Press	2,400	125	125	Rs. 15	185
Prince of W. Press	120		1,500		225
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	750	Rs. 80	1,050
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Volkart's Press Co.	450	90	all	50	540

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National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	925
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	70 p. s.	1,035
Oriental	4,000	625	625	Rs. 55	760
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	1,500	500	500	35	330
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	65	1,450
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	1,100
Soondercla	750	400	250	15 p. s.	980
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 30	55	675
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	60	850
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	970

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218-3-0	5 p. ct	315
Do. New £20 shares.	..	£20	130-14-6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	87-7-11	do	72
Ditto	..	£20	21-13-1	do	32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,040
Do. New £8 shares.	..	£8	196-5-10	do	315

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Saw Mills	100	1,000	1,000	100	430
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	150 / 135
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,225
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	375
Mechanics' Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct	17
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	p.a. Rs. 100	1,070
Ripon Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	100
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 90	955
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	15	175nl.
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited.	42,000		25	..	10

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Claudius, 1,110 tons, Captain W. Gayland, sailed yesterday for London, with a general cargo.

The steamer Castalia, 1,660 tons, Captain J. Craig, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The A. H. Lloyd Co.'s steamer Daphne, 1,395 tons, Captain G. Doucich, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Coconada, 547 tons, Captain C. R. Mitchell, with sail to-day for Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. H. Davies, Mr. G. L. de Emden, Mr. E. Waltan, five rank and file Europeans, and 100 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Euphrates, 500 tons, Captain W. Sleeman, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. and Mrs. Blissett, Dy. Surg. Genl. J. Lumsdaine, Mrs. Caldar, Mrs. W. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. A. Souttar, four second class natives, and 86 deck and 28 horses.

The steamer Adirondack, 1,302 tons, Captain R. Green, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (31st Dec.) with the following cargo :—5,059 packages piece-goods, 3,219 bundles iron hoops, 100 cases brass, 759 kegs nails, 200 bundles axles, 50 cases copper, 9 bales twist, 18 packages hardware, 510 packages steel, 200 barrels alum, 30 packages green copperas, 4 packages bellows, 25 packages earthenware, 157 packages glassware, 26 drums linseed oil, 529 bars iron, and many packages merchandize. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
2	Euphrates (s)	Sleeman	Bussorah, Jan. 19.
	Adirandack (s)	Green	Liverpool, Dec. 31.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
2	H. M. S. Crocodile	Cardale	England.
	Thorn Kramer	Verratt	Singapore.
	Quran (s)	Nesodie	C. and Gutch.
	Gaudius (s)	Gayland	London.
	Peshawar (s)	Baker	London, &c.
	Castalia (s)	Craig	Marseilles & Genoa.
	Daphne (s)	Doncich	China, &c.

The Steamer Coconada, Mitchell, to Kattywar Coast and Kurrachee, obtained her port-clearence yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Colaba, to Rangoon.
Steamer Calcutta, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Africa, to Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 29 Chinsurah (s) ..... Gavin ..... Singapore, Jan. 11
Moray (s) ..... Tutton ..... Hong-kong.
Simla (s) ..... Sayers ..... Rangoon, Jan. 19.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 28.—Steamer Ceylon, Chinaware, Kate Fawcett, and a steamer (numbers and name unknown). Ship Belfast. Barques Marchioness of Londonderry and Fuzel Currim.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Jan. 28 Kepler (s) ..... Sunderland.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 29 Ellore (s) ..... Bombay.
Duke of Argyll (s) ..... Calcutta.

vice Lieut.-Col. Henry Stracey, resigned, notified in Govt. Notification No. 204, dated 23rd Jan. 1882, will have effect from the 25th idem.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following students of the Jurisprudence Class in the Government Law School successfully passed their examination on the 21st September last :—

Frizeman.—Laxumon Gangadhar Bhadbhade, B.A.

Pass.—Morarji Narayanji Adhyaru ; Vali Mahammad Husain Akhund ; Govind Shridhar Apte, B. A. ; Shankar Bulwant Arkatkar, B. A. ; Balaji Apaji. Bhagvat ; Daolat Purshotam Barodia ; Balkrishna Narayan Chitale ; Jamshedjee Eduljee Daruvala ; Gopaldas Vihardas Desai ; Dinshah Jijibhai Doctor ; Dost Mahammad Karamali ; Narsingrao Bholanath Divatia, B.A. ; Keshaolal Manshankar Dholkia ; Bhaskar Ramchandra Dugal ; Manilal Nabbubhai Dvivedi, B. A. ; Virchand Raghavji Gandhi ; Manekji Kavasji Gobhai ; Ramchandra Parsharam Godbole ; Mahadeo Vishnu Gokhale ; Vishvanath Mahadeo Herlekar ; Balchand Kodumal Jogtiani ; Moro Vishvanath Joshi ; Vankatesh Bulwant Karamdikar ; Nassarvanji Framji Mirza ; Jijibhai Pestonji, Mistri, B.A. ; Kaikoshru Framji Modi ; Gulam Mahammad Baramia Munshi ; Narayan Luxumon Mankar B.A. ; Sevakaar Hastanji Master ; Dhanubhai Dayabhai Mehta ; Mohanrai Daolatrai Munshi ; Bhimbhai Jivanji Naike ; Nagesh Vishvanath Pai ; Vinayak Harishankar Paradhan ; Chaturbhai Vaibhavi Patel ; Hariaukrarn Pandiram Pandia ; Shivandas Lalsing Pahalazani ; Nenumal Pridoas Ramchandani ; Shapurji Barzorji Spencer ; Gokuldas Vithaldas Saraya, B.A. ; Sarabhai Magaldhai Sett ; Chunilal Harilal Satalvad ; Shapurji Jehangir Vakil ; Tahilram Khemchand Vajerani.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan 1882 :—

24th Regiment N. I.—Jamadar Luximonmetter Mhadmetter to be Subhedar and Color Havaldar Hurree Chowan and Havaldar Bhola Sing to be Jamadar vice Subhedar Gajee Guderia and Jamadar Annajee Ghadee, pensioned.

The services of Surgn. R. J. Baker, I. M. D., are placed temporarily at the disposal of Govt. for employment in the Civil Dept.

The furlough to Tasmania for twelve months on medical certificate granted by G. G. O. dated 3rd Jan 1881, to Lieut. R. C. G. Mayne, S. C., 29th Regt. N. I., is extended for three months.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Warrant officers have been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty :—

Lieut-Col. P. H. Le Geyt, S. C. ; Maj. G. A. Jacob, S. C. ; Lieut. W. C. Aslett, S. C. ; Col. L. D'A. Dunsterville, S. C. ; and Depy. Asst. Comsy. G. H. Nelson, Comst. Dept.

The undermentioned Commissioned and Medical Warrant officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Maj. A. L. McNair, S. C., three months, medical certificate.

Apothy. B. Gordon, three months, medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers, having completed twenty years' service, to be Majs from the date specified, subject to H. M's approval :—

General List, Infantry.—Capts. C. T. Echalaz, W. C. Morris, C. J. A. Yates, 27th January 1882.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lieut. T. P. Geoghegan, S. C., Adjt., 3rd (Queen's Own) Light Cavy.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and two hundred and sixty-seven days with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Capt. C. A. deC. Lucas, S. C., Second in Command (Supnmy.), 2nd Sind Horse.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one year and three days, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Surgn.-Maj. H. Day, M. D. J. M. D., Supdt., Matheran.

Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce, 8th Regt. N. I., is appointed Sub-Asst. Comsy.-Genl., Third Class, on probation, vice Lieut. J. M. Candy, who vacates the appointment on proceeding to Europe on medical certificate.

Col. J. Blair, V.C., 1st Lancers, is appointed to the Bgde. Staff of the Army, with the rank of Bgde. Genl. vice Maj.-Genl. Loch, C.B., who vacates the Command consequent on his promotion to Maj.-Genl.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. M. Hunter and Lieut-Col. A. M. Phillips respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Pol. Agent, Sorath Prant in Kathiawar, on the 21st January.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Shrinivas Narsinh is appointed to be Govt. Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the Darwar Dist., vice Rao Saheb Shirinivas Hanmant, resigned.

Maj. G. H. F. Codrington, Dist. Supdt. of Police, Satara, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months and fifteen days from the 16th Feb. next, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Pandurang Balaji has been appointed to be Clerk of the Second Class Subdte Judge's Court at Bijapur in the Belgaum Dist.

Rao Saheb Narayen Balwant Bhise and Rao Saheb Narhar Gadadhar Phadke respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Subdte Judge's Court at Alibag in the Thana Dist. on the 14th inst.

Mr. Laxuman Gopal Deshmukh, Asst. Collr in the Dist. of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class in that Dist.

H. E. the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the following persons to be Clerks of the Courts in the Ahmedabad Dist. mentioned against their names :—

Mr. Jethabhai Bhukhandi, Subdte. Judge's Court at Dhandhoka and Gogha.

Mr. Ranchod Rajji, Subdte Judge's Court at Viramgam.

Mr. Nanalal Mansukhlal has been appointed to be substantive pro tem. Clerk of the Joint Subdte Judge's Court at Broach in the Surat Dist., with effect from the 20th instant.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. W. H. Crowe to act as Special Judge under the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act, 1879, during the absence of Dr. A. D. Pollen on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. M. B. Baker at Sholapur, to act as Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge at Poona and Asst. Agent for Sardars it the Deccan, and subsequently, upon Mr. Crowe leaving Nasik, to act as Second Class Judge and Sessions Judge of Thana for the detached station of Nasik during his absence, or until further orders.

H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. C. E. Coles to act as Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Satara Dist. during the absence of Major G. H. F. Codrington on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr. F. L. Goldsmid to act as Dist. Supdt of Police in the Sholapur Dist. under further orders.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Amrut Mankar is confirmed as Second Class, First Grade, Subordinate Judge, vice Madhavrao Krishna Huligolkar.

Rao Saheb Chintaman Narayan Bhat is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, First Grade, Subdte Judge.

Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand is confirmed as Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte Judge, vice Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Amrut Mankar.

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Bapuji is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Second Grade, Subdte Judge.

Rao Saheb Bhaskar Shridhar Joshi is confirmed as Second Class, Third Grade, Subdte. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Ranchodlal Kapurchand.

Rao Saheb Abaji Vithal Purohit is appointed to be substantive pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Sube. Judge.

Azam Venayak Jaganath, Head Karkun of Taluka Dahanu in the Dist. of Thana, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in the Dist.

Mr. Mahadajee Krishna has been appointed to act as Clerk of the Second Class Subdte. Judge's Court at Medha in the Satara Dist. during the absence of Mr. Balkrishna Narayen on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. P. C. Snow, Asst. Colr. in the Dist. of Ahmednagar, is appointed to be a Mag. of the First Class in that Dist.

Rao Saheb Motilal Chunilal, Mamlatdar of Mehmadabad in the Dist. of Kaira, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Second Class in that Dist.

Mr. W. F. Lord, Asst. Collr. in the Dist. of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Rao Saheb Narayan Vishwanath Bhat, Mamlatdar of Tasgaon in the Dist of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag. of the Third Class in that District.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Drs. H. Cook and H.J. Blanc respectively delivered over and received charge of the duties of Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery in the Grant Medical College on the 6th Jany.

Surgeon R. J. Baker is appointed to act as Professor of Materia Medica in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Surgeon J. MacGregor, M.D., or until further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Moreshwar Sadashiv, Third Grade Inspr. of Registration and Stamps in charge First Div., to be Second Grade Inspector of Registration and Stamps in charge Third Div., from the date of the retirement of Rao Saheb Madhusudan Balkrishna.

Mr. Ratanji Shapurji, First Grade Sub-Regr. of Surat, to be Probationary Third Grade Inspector of Registration and Stamps in charge First Div., vice Mr. Moreshwar Sadashiv.

Mr. W. F. Lord, C.S., has passed an examination in Hindustani on the 23rd inst.

Mr. W. F. Lord, C. S., to be Asst. to the Collr. of Dharwar.

The services of Mr. A.D. Carey, C.S., Collr. of Salt Revenue, have been placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India,

Mr. W. Porteous, C.S., to act as Collr. of Salt Revenue, vice Mr. Carey.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. W. H. Propert, C.S., to be Collr. and Mag. of Khandesh and Dist. Regr. and Pol. Agent, Khandesh.

Mr. A. S. Moriarty, C.S., to be placed under the orders of the Collr. of Poona on his return from leave.

Mr. W. R. Woodrow, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Second Grade, is promoted to the First Gr

[illegible]AMS.

[illegible]E MRS. BARING.

[illegible]PONDENT.)

[illegible]LCUTTA, FEB. 2.

[illegible] suffering from an [illegible]ymptoms are mild.

[illegible]F JEYPORE IN [illegible]TTA.

[illegible]eypore arrived in Calcutta

[illegible]A CUSTOMS.

[illegible]on which has been published in *Calcutta Gazettes*, exempting, under [illegible] of the Sea Customs Act of 1878, coast-[illegible]els other than native craft, and goods [illegible]ed in them from the provisions of section 137 of the same Act is cancelled.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

AUSTRIAN WAR CREDIT.

VIENNA, FEB. 2.

The Delegations have voted a War Credit of eight million florins.

RELIEF TO THE RUSSIAN JEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 2.

An influential meeting was held yesterday at the Mansion House in support of the Russian Jews, at which the sum of £15,000 was subscribed towards their relief.

LORD LYTTON ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Lord Lytton, speaking at a Conservative meeting held at Manchester yesterday, warmly defended the Indian policy of the Conservative Government, and said that he believed the finances of India were in a flourishing condition, and essentially sound. His Lordship urged the immediate abolition of the differential salt tax, and said it was absurd to say India was unable to afford to abolish the cotton duties. The silence of the present Government respecting the Russian advance in Asia was, his Lordship said, very extraordinary.

EGYPTIAN AFFAIRS.

CAIRO, FEB. 2.

The Chamber of Notables has formally demanded the dismissal of the Ministry.

CAIRO, FEB. 2, 7-50 P. M.

Cherif Pacha has resigned.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed steady. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market closed quiet.

The Manchester market was quiet but steady.

3½ per cent.	Sterling Loan	100¼
4 per cent.	Rupee Paper	84
4½ "	"	90⅜
5 "	French Rentes	114½
3 "	Consols for account	99⅜
Bar Silver		52

The sum of £100,000 was withdrawn from the bank of England to-day for France.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 73·3 Farht.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

"	6 a.m.	70·0
"	10 a.m.	78·1
"	2 p.m.	80·7
"	4 p.m.	79·7

SIR CHARLES SARGENT gave judgment at the High Court yesterday in the matter of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, declaring that the proposed voluntary liquidation of the Company was null and void in consequence of a dissent expressed by the holders of 103 shares under section 175 of the Joint Stock Companies Act. At an extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the company held on the 12th December last, resolutions were passed to wind up the company voluntarily and to transfer its assets to a new company to be formed with double the capital, that is, fifty lakhs of rupees; and Messrs. J. A. Bryce, H. A. Richardson, and M. R. Wyer, of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., the agents, were appointed liquidators. The resolutions were confirmed on the 4th January last. Since then the liquidators had received notices from dissenting shareholders, one of which was from the holders of 103 shares, requiring them to abstain from carrying the resolutions into effect. A doubt arose as to whether some of these notices were in the form required by section 175, and in consequence valid or otherwise. The liquidators went to the High Court to take its opinion in the matter for their guidance. It was understood that, if the notice from the 103 shareholders was held valid, the resolutions to wind up the company would be null and void. It was urged on behalf of the liquidators that the notice from the dissentients merely required the liquidators to abstain from carrying the resolutions into effect, but did not give them the option of purchasing their shares, as it was necessary for them to do under section 175; that it was only a dissent, and no more; and that the notice being a bad one should be disregarded. It was argued for the dissentients, on the other hand, that the resolutions themselves directed the liquidators to purchase the shares of dissentients, and that the resolutions having been passed, the option of the liquidators under section 175 to purchase shares was gone. It was not, therefore, necessary to offer them an alternative in the notice, for the resolutions gave a complete go-by to section 175. His Lordship was of opinion that the section provided for dissentient shareholders expressing their dissent from, and a distinct objection to a resolution to wind up a company; and that the notice sent to the liquidators in this instance, although not a complete one, was valid. The learned judge having mentioned that it was open to the liquidators to appeal for his decision, their counsel stated that he believed they had no wish to appeal, and that they simply desired an expression of the court's opinion for their own safety.

OUR Volunteer corps is sadly short of officers, and the departure of Captain Noble before the end of the present month will create another vacancy. Lieut. Brown, we believe, will take the captaincy; but the company (B. company) will require a new lieutenant. Then C. company is in want of both a captain and a lieutenant; E. company of a lieutenant; and F. company of a captain and a lieutenant. Thus there are two captaincies and four lieutenancies to be filled up. There ought not to be the slightest difficulty in getting gentlemen of suitable position to accept these posts in a place like Bombay; but the fact is that some of the vacancies have existed for several months, and gentlemen who have been asked to take office have declined. The reason is that the efficient fulfilment of the duties of an officer of Volunteers requires that a good deal of time should be devoted to the work, and business men do not like to sacrifice their time, which means money. And [illegible]nterprise contributes its full share [illegible] corps already. But, as Captain [illegible]out at the dinner given by [illegible]ain Noble the other evening, [illegible] might very reasonably be [illegible]emen in Government service. [illegible]s of men in Bombay in [illegible]ho are in receipt of good [illegible]ffice hours and duties leave [illegible] any merchant or banker in [illegible]o not contribute a single [illegible] The Government should [illegible]s do, and encourage their [illegible]o not insist upon their [illegible]

[illegible]y from Khatman-[illegible]would appear that [illegible]ulging in romance, [illegible]cts, regarding recent [illegible] stated that the late [illegible]r power between the [illegible]oor, Juggut Jung, and [illegible]ir uncles, Maharajah [illegible] Minister, and General [illegible]ief-in-Chief. The let-[illegible]tion of the conspiracy [illegible] had taken place, but says [illegible] of the cordial relations [illegible]rs of the Jung Bahadoor [illegible] now had evidence that it [illegible]s of which find their way [illegible] to the Indian frontier and [illegible] Calcutta papers, *cum grano* [illegible]ial account of the Suttee of [illegible]ws which appeared in some [illegible]ly after the Great Nepal [illegible]ounced, for instance, was [illegible]earance of the ladies [illegible]n Bombay on their [illegible]stern coast.

[illegible]F. Whyte, Resi-[illegible]I. Railway, was, [illegible]ngland, entertained [illegible] by some of his old col-[illegible]ent were Bishop Meurin [illegible]owdon, R.E.; Captain [illegible] Mathew, agent of the [illegible]India Railway pro-[illegible]oured guest of the [illegible]Whyte's long and [illegible]responded to the [illegible]

[illegible]e on Wednesday to [illegible]ary to the company in [illegible]resent secretary, succeeds [illegible]f the company in India. [illegible]s as chief auditor of the [illegible]ent home in Novem-[illegible]p in London. Mr. [illegible] Engineer. Mr. [illegible]he arrival in

AMONGST the passengers who went home by the mail steamer yesterday was Mrs. Henslowe, the widow of the unfortunate Colonel Henslowe who was killed a few days ago at Mhow by a soldier running amuck. The poor lady saw her husband go out of doors to stop the sepoy in his murderous career, and she followed him; she saw the sepoy fire at him and then kill himself. Her husband was wounded in the side, and the ball took a downward turn into the thigh. The Surgeon assured him that in a month he would be quite well; a fit of coughing, however, caused internal hæmorrhage, and in a quarter of an hour thereafter he died. The greatest sympathy has been felt for the unhappy widow whose life had thus been darkened in a moment by a fortuitous crime. The sepoy had no personal grudge whatever against Colonel Henslowe.

WE regret to hear that the representative of a well-known firm has, through losses in speculation in Government paper, been reduced to such straights that he has been obliged to leave Bombay and take refuge in Portuguese territory. The extent of the losses incurred is variously stated, the maximum being given as high as a lakh and-a-half; but this is probably an exaggeration.

MR. J. ADAMS has been confirmed in the appointment of Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor to Government.

THERE were only 9 deaths from cholera in Bombay last week—Northern Fort, 1; Market, 1; Mandvi, 2; Bholeshwar, 3; Mazagon 1; Nagpada, 1.

SIR JAMES GORDON, who was invested with the K.C.S.I. at the recent Chapter, left Calcutta for Mysore on Sunday morning by steamer to Madras.

MR. BOURDILLON, Superintendent of Census operations in Bengal, has applied to Government for a special grant of Rs. 13,000 for the expenses in connection with the retaking of the Cuttack census recently sanctioned by Government. It will be remembered that the Cuttack census returns were destroyed by fire.

THE *Madras Mail* learns from Pamban that after a lapse of six years, the old Pamban canal scheme seems to have revived. Boring operations are being carried out, under the supervision of a port officer. A hole is being sunk, about a mile and-a-half to the east of Kundagallee Point. Up to date, a depth of twenty-seven feet has been attained. A series of borings are to be carried out by Mr. Baker, right across the Island from south to north. If a navigable canal were cut, steamers from the west for Madras and Calcutta would save about 600 miles out and home.

THE Secretary of State for India not having approved of Lieutenant-Colonel J. O. Traver's employment under the Maisur Government, the *Englishman* says that officer consequently accompanies the 1st Battalion Leicestershire Regiment to England.

GENERAL HUTCHINSON'S application to be allowed to antedate his retirement from the service having been refused, General Frazer, the *Pioneer* says, will now be gazetted to the Colonel's allowances, which have fallen in by the death of Sir W. Baker, and will vacate his appointment of Secretary, P. W. D.

WITH respect to the question of a new adoption in the Kolapur family, the *Prabakhar* says:—According to the *Bombay Gazette*, if the Maharaj must, in the interest of Kolapur be declared incapable, as he is, of governing the state, and it is advisable to set aside His Highness completely, we do not know why we should call upon the elder Maharani to adopt a new heir and not the *younger* Maharani, the wife of the Prince who is declared insane. When he was adopted, he was declared the legitimate ruler of the state, and when he was married, his wife became the Queen of the subjects of Kolapur. So she has every right to adopt an heir to the *gadee* and not the elder Maharani, whose claims to the *gadee*, as it were, severed when her co-wife was allowed to adopt an heir. If the present prince had been proved insane before he was married, the elder Maharani would have perhaps been entitled to adopt a son. (Secondly) our contemporary himself is aware of the fact that some objections had been raised by the learned Brahmans, regarding the religious formalities, &c., and according to the Hindu Law, those formalities are essential for an adoption, and hence the objections are valid, though these difficulties may be got over by paying some extra Dakshna to the Brahmans; such an adoption, however, would be a matter of dispute.

FROM Upper Burmah the Rangoon papers have received news that, although King Theebaw is very much better, he is still unfit to transact business. All power is in the hands of the Queen and her minister, the Yanoung Mengtha. It is even reported that the so-called Envoy, recently sent to Rangoon, was not sent by the King at all, but by the Queen. Those who accompanied the Envoy were his own private servants, and not a selected retinue. If this report be true, a Calcutta paper remarks, there is very little chance of the Viceroy's letter of remonstrance reaching the King. It will probably be disposed of by the Queen, who is surrounded by men who are devoted to her interests, and who are known as Burmese of the Burmese. Not one of her advisers has even left Mandalay, and their ignorance and conceit argue badly for the result of the remonstrance sent to the Burmese Government.

IT having been stated that King Theebaw, when he attended the Mission School at Mandalay, was a remarkably well-behaved boy, the Rangoon papers have been informed that during the time he attended the school, his conduct was most morose and sullen, and that he was so much disliked that, when he finally made up his mind to attend school, no longer there was no one connected with the institution, who regretted his absence.

THE *Englishman* learns from Kachar that the wound (which has since proved fatal) sustained by Major Boyd, Deputy Commissioner of that district, in the late affray at Mygung, is of a very serious nature. It appears that the right wrist joint has been badly injured, and that amputation will be necessary.

WE take from the Report on the Administration of British Burmah, just issued, the following paragraph referring to the bamboo paper industry:—"For several years Mr. Routledge, an English paper manufacturer, has written about the possibility of making good paper out of bamboos. He considered that Burma was the best field for starting a bamboo industry. Bamboo-stock was sent home to him; and the stock was made into excellent paper. But the matter never got beyond the region of pamphlets, until this year when Mr. Pratt Barlow, a paper manufacturer of experience, came out to visit the bamboo forests of Burma. He reported in favour of starting a factory in Burma for the making of paper-stock on a moderate scale. The Government of India have sanctioned concessions to Mr. Routledge and his assigns of as much bamboo forest as he wishes to work. The concession is to be free of all duty or royalty for ten years; and the concessionaire is to receive a royalty of one rupee per ton on all bamboo-paper stock which other manufacturers may take out of the Burma bamboo forests for the next thirty years. The concession saves all existing private rights in the bamboo forests. Nothing has yet been heard regarding any action to be taken on this concession. If bamboo paper stock turns out as satisfactory and can be made as cheaply as *esparto* grass stock, an important new industry will soon grow up in Burma."

WITH regard to the Lahore paper's account of the dismissal by the Maharajah Holkar of two of his officers, the *Pioneer* says the inference is that "that the two travellers were diplomatic agents sent from Central India to Kashmir on some treasonable errand," has "no ground whatever in reality." "The Dewan, who is a man of good family, was in Lahore in the autumn of 1879 on leave, and travelled further into Kashmir to visit some relations there. That he came under the notice of the Punjab Police at all, was due chiefly to the fact that the Lahore paper erroneously accredited him with a 'mission.' The cause of his dismissal by Holkar is best known to the Maharajah, who is quite at liberty to deal with his officers as he chooses."

THE Government Resolution appointing a Commission to enquire into the subject of education, with special reference to the policy laid down in the Despatch of 1854, will probably, the *Statesman* says, be published in the next *Gazette of India*. "It has been already announced that Dr. W. W. Hunter will be the President, and his fitness for the post is undoubted. Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction, will also naturally have a seat in the Commission. Bengal will be strongly represented having, we hear, about six seats. All the names we have yet heard are names of officials, and we trust it is not yet too late to hint to the Government that it will commit a mistake if it does not provide for the efficient representation of the unofficial community on the Commission. Members will also attend from the various administrations throughout the country. We have heard the names of the Rev. W. Miller, Madras, Mr. Deighton from Agra, and Mr. Pearson from the Punjab, but we give them as subject to correction. The Commission will meet sometime in February."

THE *Hindoo Patriot* remarks that the results of the B. A. examination of the Calcutta University are very unsatisfactory. "There are no less than 42 colleges affiliated to the Calcutta University, out of which only 14 have passed candidates successfully. Not a single college teaching European and Eurasian students has passed a single candidate—not even St. Xavier's College. The North-West Colleges have fared badly this year. What is the cause of such wholesale slaughter of the innocents in the University Examinations this year? Has the quality of teaching deteriorated, or is there something in the mode of examinations? In Bombay the results are generally far more satisfactory."

THE *Indian Daily News*:—"For some time past nothing has been heard of the Bruce legacy. The Misses Bruce were two sisters, living in England, but connected with India, who left their fortune to found a charity in Calcutta. The sum thus available amounts to about Rs. 10,00,000, and produces an income of about Rs. 50,000 per annum. The bequest states that the money is to be applied for the education and board of East Indian female children, irrespective of their beliefs, and whether legitimate or illegitimate. So large a sum to be applied on so wide a ground of charity cannot but give birth to one of the noblest and most useful institutions in India. But there arose a question as to how the wishes of the Misses Bruce were to be carried out. The Government, rightly considering that the use of the money should be applied in a manner to secure the greatest amount of benefit to the East Indian community, formed a committee to draw up a plan for the creation of a Bruce Institution. Nothing postitive is known of the deliberation of this committee; but we understand that the fundamental idea arrived at is that the total sum available shall be fairly divided for the use and benefit of the Roman Catholic and Protestant communities. Then it has been decided, or nearly so, that the institution thus founded shall be conducted on a plan similar to that which now obtains at the Free School. This would, we believe, enable the Trustees to provide for 300 girls, if the whole of the income could be applied to educational purposes. We think that the committee have rightly decided upon separate institutions for separate creeds. The example of the La Martiniere shows how difficult it is to work for the children of both creeds in the same Institution, but care should be taken to reserve the command of the funds to an independent body of Trustees."

JOSEPH COOK.

Now that Mr. Joseph Cook, the Boston lecturer, has left us, it is proposed by one who has spent well-nigh three decades in India to tell your readers why on the whole he has been a failure in Western India, and whence the soreness he has produced among educated Hindoos in Bombay and in Poona.

Much was expected from him. We know a few who hailed his visit to India with something approaching to enthusiasm. Confessedly, he is a *power* in America, and he is favourably known in England and Scotland and on the continent of Europe. His lectures have been read and appreciated in all English-speaking lands.

What definite purpose he had in view in visiting the Orient we do not know; nor do we know exactly what were the views entertained as to what he was to accomplish, by the projectors of his mission to India as a lecturer. Whatever these may have been, the prediction was ventured by many thoughtful men months ago, that his mission as a lecturer *to natives* would prove a complete failure. Experience surely has largely verified the prediction.

We take no account here as to the impression he has left *on Europeans* in India. That meanwhile does not concern us; and were he a mere Indian tourist, lecturing casually, we would allow him to pass on and not say a word. But his mission to India is one that was projected, we understand, by well-meaning people in the West, and for a purpose; and as a consequence, his visit is matter not only of interest but for fair comment and criticism.

What was that purpose? And was it based on any very accurate knowledge of India entertained in, for instance, certain high Mission quarters in Western lands? The opinion is held that it was an extremely inaccurate and misleading knowledge. It was in truth mere fancy and not fact; and considered in this aspect, it may serve a good purpose to make clear why and how Joseph Cook's mission to India has been so far a failure; and to make clear also to what extent much of the knowledge of India at home is worse than crass ignorance and delusion.

One cause of the failure of Joseph Cook in Bombay and Poona is to be traced to his style. To the Hindoos it is unusual and so engaging and *amusing* for an hour. It is play and *tamasha*. It is the muscular—declamatory style, and as such, though engaging, is offensive to the oriental mind. It is just as offensive to the natives as our physical force manner, and bearing in all *civil* things. The Hindoo looks at us generally, in all our movements, with earnest eye, seems absorbed in what we say or do, appears to drink in all our statements and homologate all our actions; but what chiefly attracts him is, to his mind, our seeming "madness." Our action and bearing and posturing suggest to him simply his nautch-girls. Our restless declamation on the platform appears to him outrageously vulgar and wanting in dignity. To the Hindu a "Joseph Cook lecture" evokes a mental titillation similar to that evoked by observing an acrobatic performance.

Another and chief cause of failure, no doubt, is to be found in his *range of thinking*. Our educated natives are not in the habit of running on the sharply defined lines, between thought and thought, that is prevalent in the West. With the mind itself as an instrument of thought, its capacities, its powers, what it can do, what it cannot do, they are not familiar. They do not draw clear or indeed any distinctions between such themes as materialism, agnosticism, and historical criticism of which he talks, as systems of alleged truth or error, or as mere modes of thinking. To them Mr. Joseph Cook speaks on themes lying far out of their reach: on the other side of the hills: he speaks an unfamiliar language—he deals with unfamiliar topics. And wise, or well-informed, Westerns should have known this very patent fact!

Joseph Cook may be a great scholar on *certain lines* and in *certain definite* directions, but he is not, first of all, by any means, a great thinker. On all the themes he touches he pours forth, not so much thought, as the history of thought and its results as arrived at by Western thinkers. Pure Western thought may touch the Eastern mind; but not the mere details of the history or results of Western thought.

Had Joseph Cook been a thinker and not a scholar, one-sided or many-sided as your stand-point may be, he would not have approached educated Hindoos as he did in Bombay and Poona. A thinker must not lose his position of moral influence once he has assumed a thinker's position. To have his scholarship admired at the expense of his thinking power is loss. All or nearly all he says in the way of scholarly talk is completely outside native thought and native scholarship. American, English and German physicists and scientists of all sorts are authorities in the Universities and Halls of the Western world, but not in India. Among Hindoos, with a rare exception, these savants are unknown even by name, and are of no more authority than an equal number of Mussalman fakirs such as the one whom was turned out of the Victoria Gardens the other day. The whole truth is this. Our educated humanitarians of the Western world, of whom, on one side of life, Joseph Cook is a brilliant representative, prodigiously over-estimate the height of the Indian platform, and the rate of progress of exact thought and definite knowledge on any theme among Hindus. The educated natives know none of the men appealed to as authorities by Joseph Cook. To suppose so is the result of an entirely wrong conception. It is the result of reading into the Hindoo mind what is *not* in it. Not one educated native in a thousand knows anything about *Joseph* Cook and his scientist compeers. It is *Samuel* Cook they know of, and him they know because he works within the lines of the Bombay University examinations. Ask any of our educated natives who Lionel Beale, or Lotze, or Tholuck, or Schliermacher is—and echo answers, who?

It is supposed in the West that because a few Hindoos preparing to pass Bombay University examinations have got up some few thoughts on materialism, agnosticism and other isms, elaborated in American and German brain-shops, and because they can mouth some few names familiar to Western scientists, that they have therefore grasped a knowledge of Western mental processes and results, and are sensitive and amenable to the mental forces and influences of the West. No greater mistake could be made. It is a Western infatuation and a snare to suppose it so. Joseph Cook sent out from the West to knock "imported unbelief," as he termed it, on the head among natives was Joseph Cook sent out very much to slaughter a man of straw.

Our educated people in the West miscalculate immensely the platform of the Hindoo and his capacity; and a great deal of this wrong calculation is to be traced to the insistent bias of the Western mind to measure results by the machinery employed, and its expensiveness, to secure certain educational results and not by the actual verified *product* of that expensive machinery. We prattle about the mental pabulum provided: we ignore the pabulum assimilated. A great deal of our work in the education of the people of India is mere pottering; and although flattering indeed to our pride, yet sadly corroborative of our folly.

Scarcely yet has India entered upon the throes of that great birth-process out of which a great manhood is to arise, and on account of which it is to cease to be a pariah among the progressive nations of the earth. When it has fully entered upon that progress, then may the West send out its Joseph Cooks with their host of German names and clouds of German thoughts, in the hope that they will be understood—but not till then!

It must be borne in mind that nothing has been said about his influence on Europeans. Quite a different opinion might be, possibly, expressed on that point. But the Western friends who induced him to come here, were thinking not so much of Europeans as Natives; and their little plan has proved worse than a failure.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JAN. 28.

LAST month I was able to inform you that in all probability the co-Regency would not be filled up, and my surmise has since received confirmation at the hands of the Press Commissioner. Acting upon the recommendation of the Resident, the Viceroy has decided to allow Sir Salar Jung to retain the sole administration of the State until the young Nizam comes of age. This arrangement has, I believe, given satisfaction to everybody, with the exception, perhaps, of the new head of the Shums-ool-Oomrah family, Nawab Koorshid Jah, who aspired to fill his deceased father's office. It is consoling to know, however, that his claims to that high position received but scant consideration at the hands of the Government of India. One Shums-ool-Oomrah is sufficient for a decade of Hyderabad politics. The death of the late Amir-i-Kabir has caused the downfall of another person, who filled the position of his most trusted adviser, and in that capacity wielded much influence in Hyderabad affairs. I allude to the son of the Parsee shop-keeper whom Mr. Robert Knight immortalised in the London *Statesman*. Sir Stuart Bayley is able to conduct affairs without the assistance of Mr. Shapoorjee and the *Deccan Times*.

I propose in this letter to give you what news I have been able to ascertain regarding occurrences in Hyderabad since the death of the co-Regent. In order to make the present condition of matters perfectly clear, it will be necessary for me to give you a short account of certain events that have occurred here during the past few years. It is pretty generally known that the uncle of the late co-Regent disliked and feared his nephew so much, that he willed the greater portion of the family estates to the Nawabs Bashir-ood-Dowlah and Motashum-ood-Dowlah, who were also near connections. For a short period after his uncle's death, Vickar-ool-Oomrah acquiesced in this arrangement, but as soon as he became co-Regnt, he discovered that he had been badly used, and his first exercise of his newly-acquired power was to take forcible possession of some of the jaghires of his nephews. The Resident, Sir Richard Meade, was appealed to by the despoiled young noblemen, but he professed inability to interfere. Emboldened by the success of his first venture, Vickar-ool-Oomrah stole another big slice of the nephews' pudding. Upon this a judicial inquiry was held by the Hyderabad Government under instructions from the Resident, and a decision was given, which completely coincided with the Resident's views. The nephews' next appealed to the Government of India, and the present Resident was requested to ascertain whether it would not be possible to bring about some kind of a compromise. Lord Ripon had no desire to interfere in the matter. In the meantime one of the nephews, Motashum-ood-Dowlah, died, and his brother claimed his estates. A counter-claim was made by the late Vickar-ool-Oomrah. While matters were in this condition that "great and good nobleman," as a local print designates him, was removed from the scene by death, having a short time previously devised the whole of his property, including that filched from the nephews, to his two sons in equal portions. Here then were the materials for a very pretty complication. On the one hand Bushir-ood-Dowlah was reiterating his claim on the property snatched from him, as well as to the title of Amir-i-Kabir, vacant by Vickar-ool-Oomrah's death; on the other side, Koorshid Jah declined to part with an iota of the family estates, and claimed not only the title of Amir-i-Kabir but the co-Regency as well. The last small piece of presumption was, as I have already stated, very speedily disposed of. Koorshid Jah was told that the Government of India did not propose to appoint a new co-Regent, and that even had they decided to continue the office, it was highly improbable that the selection would have fallen upon him. This element of uncertainty having been removed, it now remained for Sir Salar Jung, with the assistance of the Resident, to endeavour to satisfy all parties by an equitable division of the titles and estates. After giving the matter his best consideration the minister, I am told, submitted a scheme to the Resident, to which Sir Stewart Bayley gave his unqualified approval. It was decided that Koorshid Jah's claims to the titles of Shums-ool-Oomrah and Amir-i-Kabir should be admitted, and that a title of equivalent value should be bestowed upon Bushir-ood-Dowlah; that the estate of Motashum-ood-Dowlah should be divided amongst the three claimants, Korshid Jah, Ikbal-ood Dowlah, and Bashir-ood-Dowlah; and that certain of the estates taken from the latter by the deceased Amir-i-Kabir should be restored to him. Briefly, this is, I believe, an outline of the proposal submitted to and sanctioned by the Resident before his departure for Calcutta a fortnight since. I believe the Resident was anxious that a settlement should be made before he left, in order that he might be able to report it personally to the Viceroy. I am also informed that Sir Stewart Bayley has pledged himself to support the Minister's decision upon all points. A short period, two months I believe, has been given to the parties to appeal, if they choose, to the Government of India, and at the end of that time the decision will be enforced. It was hoped that this settlement would have been accepted, and that there would have been an end to the litigation and feuds between the two great families. But I believe it is not to be. Already I hear of the despatch of lawyers and vakils with pockets full of money to Calcutta to besiege the Foreign Office, and if they are allowed to, even the Viceroy himself. A Eurasian barrister, named Palmer, who once practised in the N. W. Provinces, holds Koorshid Jah's brief. He has, I hear, left for Calcutta, accompanied by a person named Mirza Gholam Fakhroodin, and a Nawab whose name I have not heard. Bashir-ood-Dowlah, I believe, intends to send a petition to the Viceroy, in which he will claim the title of Amir-i-Kabir and a larger proportion of the estates than has been allotted to him by the Minister's decision. Nothing short of the co-Regency will, I hear, satisfy Koorshid Jah, and I am told his advocate has promised to obtain it for him. What Ikbal-ood-Dowlah's intentions are I do not know, but as he is about to go to England, I presume he means to allow his elder brother to fight the family battle. Despite all these great preparations for a grand diplomatic campaign in Calcutta, I predict that the agents will come back discomfitted. After hearing what the Resident has to say upon the subject, and knowing that Sir Salar Jung's proposals received the Resident's sanction before they were communicated to the parties, he is in the highest degree improbable that the Viceroy will interfere. Both Korshid Jah and Bashir-ood-Dowlah would show their good sense by keeping their rupees in their pockets instead of wasting the money in vain attempts at upsetting a decision which has been accepted by the Resident on behalf of the Government of India. I have given you, so far as the facts have come to my knowledge, a short account of the present condition of the contest which has agitated Hyderabad for some years. I think you may rest assured that it will be brought to an effectual termination early in March. Both the Resident and the Minister are equally determined upon bringing the matter to a conclusion.

The Minister's two sons, Meer Liak Ali and Saadut Khan, will set out on a long visit to Europe shortly. They will be accompanied by a tutor, and will no doubt receive a warm welcome from their father's numerous friends in England and elsewhere. They are frequent guests with Sir Salar at the mess banquets here, and everybody who comes in contact with the boys speaks well of them.

THE VOLUNTEER DINNER.

CAPTAIN NOBLE, B. Coy., B. V. R., who was entertained at dinner by his brother officers on Wednesday evening, is obliged to resign his position in the Corps, which he has held, very much to the advantage of the company he commands, for some three years, because he is about to leave Bombay for Shanghai.

In reply to the toast of his health, which was proposed by Major-General Hewett, the Commandant, Captain Noble said he should always remember his connection with the Bombay Volunter Corps as amongst the pleasantest of his Indian experiences. He had found his brother officers always on excellent terms with each other, and working well together the good of the Corps. His idea was that every able-bodied Briton in India, who was not a soldier, ought to be a Volunteer, and for his own part he had never found the duty an irksome one.

Colonel Sexton, in replying to the toast of "the late Commandant," said he was very pleased to see the corps, in which he had always taken and always would take the warmest interest, continued to flourish, and he hoped it would go on prospering till it was in every respect—in numbers and in general efficiency—*Primus in Indis*.

Lieut. Brown proposed the health of the Commandant, Major-General Hewett, and in doing so, said he had served fourteen years as a volunteer (eleven as an officer), and he had never had the pleasure of serving under a commandant who evinced such a keen interest in the corps under his command, was so constantly present at parades, and took so much pains to perfect the regiment in its drill, as Major-General Hewett.

The Adjutant, Captain Proudfoot, was also toasted, and, in reply, complimented the Volunteers on the readiness with which they learned their work. He said he found the Bombay Volunteers go satisfactorily, after only one or two rehearsals through, manœuvres that a regular regiment, either European or Native, would require three or three months' drilling to learn. He had been particularly pleased with last Saturday's parade, when the new tactical formation was attempted for the first time.

Captain Tennent, in replying to the toast "Success to the Bombay Volunteers," with which his name was coupled, referred to the fact that the Corps is under-officered at present, and that there appears to be some difficulty in inducing gentlemen to come forward and fill the vacancies. He remarked particularly that the numerous high-salaried Government officials in Bombay do not contribute a single officer to the Corps, which he thought was not at all creditable to the class referred to. Gentlemen of position in the Government service ought to do all in their power to support an essentially patriotic movement like the Volunteer Corps, and they could not support it better than by becoming officers themselves and encouraging their subordinates to join the ranks.

THROUGH RATES ON THE RAJPUTANA AND B. B. & C. I. RAILWAYS.

IT appears that the differences between the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway and the Malwa-Rajputana Railway, with regard to the division of special through-rates, still continue. The Rajputana management claim that a division of through-rates should not be on mileage, as the working expenses of the metre-gauge are higher than on the B. B. & C. I. line. A great deal of correspondence has taken place on the subject, and from this it appears that the Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. & C. I. agreed to low through-rates, but was not prepared to agree that the metre gauge system should receive more than the share due on a mileage division. When there was a low rate of 12 annas a maund for grain from Delhi to Bombay, a large traffic grew up, but when the rate was raised to 15 annas 5 pies, the traffic to Bombay, which had amounted to about 400 tons a day, ceased at once. But notwithstanding this, it has been intimated that there will be a further increase on the Rajputana line from the 1st April to 30th June next, the new rate from Delhi and Agra to Sabarmati to be 10 annas 9 pies per maund which would make the rate to Bombay, on equal mileage charges, Re 1-0-7 per maund. The rate for grain from Delhi to Bombay, 888 miles, is now 15 annas 5 pies per maund; whilst from Delhi to Howrah, 954 miles, the rate is only 12 annas 8 pies per maund. So that for 66 miles less distance to Bombay the charge is Rs. 4-10-10 a ton more than to Howrah. On the face of it, this is contrary to all the principles of economy and is not, moreover, in accordance with the free trade principles professed by the Government of India. The Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Company appears to us to have reason on his side when he asks the Government to allow the mileage rate from Delhi to Bombay to be the same as the mileage rate from Delhi to Calcutta, and he does so, not so much with a view to competition with Calcutta, as with the expectation that the lower rates will induce a great increase in traffic. When the Manager of the Rajputana Railway issued his advertisement of the 14th October, quoting special rates over the Rajputana Railway from Agra and Delhi to Sabarmati, the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway published an advertisement quoting through-rates from Agra and Delhi to Bombay. When this dispute arose, the officers of the Rajputana line suspended through-booking and the traffic over both railways was consequently injured.

The Consulting Engineer for Railways, in giving his opinion upon the subject, said he considered the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway had no right to advertise that the mileage proportion of the through-rate of 15 annas and 5 pies per maund would be the same on both railways, in the face of the intimation given by the Manager of the Rajputana Railway that the rate from Agra and Delhi to Sabarmati would be 10 annas per maund and that he did not agree to the mileage division. The Consulting Engineer to Government also stated he understood that at the time he was writing (in November last) little or no grain was being offered for carriage to Bombay at Delhi or Agra, and that the difference of opinion between the officers of the two lines had not really affected the traffic. To this the Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Railway replied that the advertisement of the Traffic Superintendent of the Rajputana Railway, that the through-rate would be Re. 1-1-5, was inaccurate and unauthorised by the B. B. & C. I. Company. No attempt had, he said, been made on behalf of his Company to influence rates on the Rajputana line beyond an expression of his intention to agree in any reduction proposed in through-rates, with the condition that in such reduced through-rates the division would be on mileage. The excessive through-rates advertised by the Superintendent of the Rajputana line and the action of the Manager in suspending through-booking would, in his opinion as Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, only have the effect of reducing the traffic. The Consulting Engineer for Railways in a letter to the Agent of the Bombay and Baroda Railway said exception was not taken to the quotation by Mr. Duxbury of a through-rate of 15 annas 5 pies per maund for grain from Agra and Delhi, but to his previous quotation of 15 annas 10 pies from Agra and 15 annas 5 pies from Delhi, and to his subsequent advertisement that the rate from both Agra and Delhi was to be divided between the two railways according to mileage.

The Agent to the B. B. and C. I. Company, in a communication addressed to the Consulting Engineer to Government, pointed out that he had throughout held on principle to a division of through-rates on mileage with the Rajputana line, and expressed his willingness to agree in the rates proposed by the Manager of that line, provided the Bombay and Baroda Company received a mileage share of the through-rate; and this share there would be no difficulty in calculating. He also called attention to the facts that the Manager of Rajputana line in the first place stated the proposal as between Delhi and Bombay, but soon after claimed to adopt the same rates between Agra and Bombay: the B. B. and C. I. Company to receive in the former case 5 pies, and in the latter 10 pies less than the share which would be due on a division on mileage. Mr. Mathew regretted that the management of the Rajputana line proposed to raise passenger-fares much above the scale adopted on the B. B. and C. I. line, and so to take much more than the share due on mileage of the through-fare. He believed the high-fare policy to be a mistake, and did not propose to follow the example of the Rajputana line. He desired, however, to submit the circumstances for the consideration of Government as the through traffic over his line must be reduced by the action of the authorities of the State line. The manager of the Rajputana line, however, still insisted that a division upon simple mileage involved an unequal division of the profits. The Consulting Engineer for Railways in a letter to the Agent and Chief Engineer of the B. B. and C. I. Railway stated that, while the principle of dividing through goods rates over different lines on mileage had the sanction of custom and appeared him to be as a rule the best, it was not by any means invariably adopted and when it was not, the through rate was always understood to be the sum of the local rates. The Government of India had undertaken the regulation of the through-rates on the Rajputana and East Indian Railways, and with their sanction the Manager of the Rajputana Railway had determined to charge 10 annas per maund for food grains and seed between Delhi and Sabarmati and Agra and Sabarmati. The Manager of the Rajputana Railway was also, the Consulting Engineer for Railways observed, acting under the direct instructions of the Government of India in regard to the passenger fares. With reference to this letter the Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway addressed a communication to the Agent of that Company, in which he stated that in England and everywhere else that he knew of, except in India, only one rate was quoted upon the invoice, even if six or eight railways were concerned, and the whole was divided by mileage *pro rata*, after deducting terminals in favour of the forwarding and receiving lines which, of course, performed a larger service than the intermediate lines. Mr. Duxbury pointed out that if the Rajputana management charged prohibitive rates they would suffer equally, if not more than, the B. B. and C. I. by a reduced traffic.

The Agent to the Bombay and Baroda Railway in one of his letters to the Consulting Engineer to Government said that, in view to the removal, as far as might be, of such misapprehensions as had lately caused much correspondence between the officers of the Traffic Departments, the early establishment of a Clearing House on the English model might be an advisable measure in connection with the working of the several railways on this side of India. The Manager of the Rajputana Railway in submitting to the Consulting Engineer for Railways a table showing the through goods rates per maund between Delhi and Bombay and Delhi and Howrah, said these rates were very favorable to the port of Bombay and would give a fair profit to the Rajputana Railway, even if divided upon simple mileage The Agent to the B. B. & C. I. Railway, said he desired to quote for carriage over that railway the same mileage rates as were necessary to a fair profit on the Rajputana line, although it might be reasonable to suppose that, with the advantages of cheap

…& CO.

TEMP…

Rampart-row and …adow-street.

In re C. BOUNEVIALLE, an insolvent.

Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. received instructions from the mortgagee to put up for sale by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 18th February next, at 3 p. m. precisely, the above well-known establishment in one lot with all its fittings, fixtures and stock in trade, as the same shall be at the moment of adjudication.

All particulars may be obtained from the auctioneers.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fresh ham and bacon in tin and canvas.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1882.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR CAINA PORCELAIN-WARE.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction in small lost at their rooms on account and risk of whom it may concern THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd of February, and sale to commence at 2 p.m. as follows, viz :—

A large and splendid consignment of superior quality China porcelain ware, consisting of dessert services of 15 pieces in great varieties, flower pots and vases of every description breakfast services of neat patterns, toilet sets of dressing tables, tea sets for 4 persons, spare coffee, tea, and sugar pots, milk jugs, comport dishes, sets of jugs, cups and saucers, &c., glass creeper vases, and table ornaments for flowers.

Now on view.

An invoice contains various, sizes, patterns and coloured of iron bedsteads, such as 5 by 2½, 6½ by 3, 3½, 4½, and 5 feet.

An invoice of American, one and eight days time-pieces and clocks.

A remaining collection of Japanese Lacquered and porcelain goods consisting of work, paper and tea boxes, cabinets, writing desks, teapoys, flower vases, coffee sets, and pieces of grey silk.

12 Rolls of Brussel carpets.

Few cases superior monopole and carte blanche.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1882.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

SALE of very superior and choice oleographs and oil paintings in gilt frames by the best artists without reserve. Don't loose such a good opportunity.

On TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 1 p. m., an invoice of pictures representing splendid scenes, such as Off Duty, The Dutch Market, Wellburg, Forfeits in the Garden, First Step to Fame, Devotion, Moses in the Bullrushes, Unexpected Rival, Still Life, Beaconsfield and Gladstone, Jesus Christ and Virgin Mary, Mill by Moonlight, the Picture Seller, Two Friends, Immortality, King of Hearts, Just from School, Trial by Jury, Boating Scene, Group of Sheep, Please a Penny, The Silver Piece, Parable of the Lily, In the Playground, The Fortune-teller, The Parting, Summer, Autumn, Scotch Beauties, Family Scenes in Dompre, Peasant Girl, Pot of Good Beer, Maddona, Italian Peasant Boy and Dead Game, Finding of Moses, Estitia, Horse Racing, First April and Winning the Gloves, Jack Ashore and Snow Balling, The Robber and our Guard, The Watch and the Time, Italian Girl, Coast Scene, Isle of Wight, The Happy Mother, Moonlight Scene, Coast of Cornwall, By the Riverside, Not Caught Yet, Feeding the Goats, Little Sister, The Pet, After the Battle, In the Nursery, Fruit Girl, Expectation, Caught in a Trap, Wayside Inn, Language of Flowers, Cinderella, Scotch Fisher Girl, The Novel, Rustic Scene, The Struggle, Rajah Sir T. Mahadavrow, Devotion, in the Conservatory, Liberal Cabinet, Asking a Blessing, Coming from Pasture, The Goddess of Music and Flowers, Scene in Switzerland, Young Angler, Twixt Love and Fear, Sunset, Maddona, Constantinople, Off Yarmouth, Off to the Wreck, Washing Dolly, Cromwell receiving the Portrait of King Charles the II., Mary Queen of Scots, &c.

Paintings are now on view. Catalogues to be had at the auctioneers' rooms.

SADANAND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th February, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 Handsome English built 4-seated barouche in excellent order, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting large Australian horses and set of plated mounted double harness.

1 very well-built Calcutta buggy in good order.

1 handsome fast-trotting bay Australian horse goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome fast-trotting dark bay Australian horse goes in single and double harness.

1 handsome bay Arab horse, aged quiet, goes in single and double harness.

1 dunmee, Nugger made for horse or bullock.

1 bullock cart.

1 handsome chesnut Arab horse, 6 years, goes in single harness and saddle.

On FRIDAY, the 10th, and SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No.—, Meadow-street, Fort, (on the 1st floor of old *Bombay Gazette* office) an Invoice of superior round wick, Duplex, and 12 lights kerosine lamps with globes, samples of glassware, earthen plates, sneakers, cups, and saucers, chamber utensils, toilet sets, handsome tea and coffee sets of various colours, several teasets with trays, a large stock of sample cards, of knives, scissors, locks, padlocks, razors, meerschaum pipes, buggy and hurricane lamps, sewing machines, zinc buckets and zarees, hammers, spade and hoes, hand vices and anvil, scales and weights, superior Cleaver's bar, toilet and other soaps, hair oil, pomades, purses, cotton and woolen socks, stockings, shirts, jackets, and polkas, night caps, handkerchiefs, hand gloves, Canadian gold jewellery, leather travelling cases, jewel boxes, bags, plateaus, &c., &c. and a great variety of sundry miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.

They will be on view from Sunday, the 5th instant.

On MONDAY, the 13th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 129, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and cromos, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c, the property of D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., changing his residence.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 14th Instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved and plain house-hold furniture, best electro-plated ware, silver cutch works, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent order, first rate pictures, oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, very valuable books, 6 handsome English-built victoria phaeton, in very good order, a handsome brown waler riding horse, a handsome grey australian mare, hunting and side saddles with bridles, set of plated mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John E. Bodger, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a. m. on the day of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COALS.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms on account and at the risk of Narron Jewat Ex "Lord Eslington,"

About 1,900 tons Davison's West Hartley coals.

A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Berkley Place, Byculla, on the 1st Floor, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood household furniture, best plated silver, glass and crockery ware, English brass bedstead, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., the property of the late Mr. W. Montgomery, the same comprises Glass ware, dinner set, best plated cruet frame, biscuit box, round salver, spoons, knives, french-polished blackwood household furniture, such as dining, drawing-room, pier, side, folding, dressing and washhand tables, reclining couch, sideboard, whatnot, drawing-room, easy, rocking, folding and Mallet pattern without arm chairs, chiffonier. Brussels carpet, bookshelf, English brass bedstead, wardrobe, chest of drawer, dressing glass, clothes press, three light hanging lamp, table lamps, pictures, flower vases and table ornaments, wearing apparels, bath, Filspeare and cook-room furniture, cooking stove, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 6th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales Grey Shirtings.
10 " " Dhoties.
5 " " Madapollams.
5 " " Printers.
5 cases green cambrics.
5 barrels Side Bacon.
5 " Bellie Bacon.

By order of Hurjeewun Anundjee and on account and at the risk of Mooltanee Bhowanidass Tarrachund—

E B—6 bales, 300 pieces, 8 lbs Grey Shirtings.

By order of Heptoola Trybjee, and on account and at the risk of Tribhowandass Mayaram—

30 lbs. Green Dye.
15 " "
30 " Gold Orange Dye.
30 " Green Dye.
15 " "
30 Gold Orange Dye.

On account of the concerned—
4 cases Turkey Sponge.

On account of the concerned—

F T / A K S / Co. } 1-7—7 cases Cheddar Cheese. 8-10—3 " Double Gloster Cheese. Ex s.s. "Teviot."

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE ORDNANCE STORES.

Under instructions from the Commissary of Ordnance Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at the Bombay Arsenal, on TUESDAY next, the 7th February, at 2 p.m.

A quantity of unserviceable Ordnance stores in lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction at their rooms an invoice of Books received per s.s. Clan Maclean, comprising Arctic Expeditions, Pilgrim's Progress, Martyrs to the Catholic Faith, Faiths, Globe Encyclopœdia, Turkey Crests, Monograms, Heraldry, Claws, Scottish Nation, English Nation, Irish Nation, Veterinary Advisor, 'Goldsmith' Imperial Cyclopœdia Ornaments, Carpentry, Masonry, Bibles, Steel-plates, Disruption Worthies, Warray Bibles, and History of England.

Will be on view on and after TUESDAY, the 7th instant.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum opposite the Government Stables on account of Messrs. D. Shapoorjee and Co., the whole of the machinery of their workshops, comprising selfacting gap lathe 9" by 8' plain cutting lathe, 7" + 8' Flywheels, drill machine, steel tools of various descriptions, drills of sizes, boring bars, iron clamps, cach screws, spanners, bobbin machine, punch machine, glazier machine, patent pulley, block, fitter bench and vices, blacksmith's and carpenter's tools, beam scales, wooden patterns, &c.

Will be on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown in Oak Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned—

The machinery of a Paper Mill comprising an 8 H. P. horizontal engine with gearing shafts, wheels, pulleys, brass breast roll, iron press rolls, drying cylinder, glazing cylinders, one large rag engine of 3 cwt. capacity with roll, 2-6 by 2-6, bottom knives, drum washers, and gear for lifting, one set of rolling gear with wooden rolls, &c., &c.

These can be seen on application to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd February, 1882.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING, OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

THE

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE

HAS COMMENCED.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THORPE AND COMPANY

HAVE just landed the following New Goods :—

GLOVES, GLOVES.

Gent's White Kid	...	...	...Rs. 2	0
Gent's White Best French Kid	...	...	... 2	8
Gent's Lavender Best French Kid	...	...	... 3	0
Gent's White Military Dogskin	...	...	... 3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin ...	...	...	... 2	12
Gent's White Military Doe...	...	...	... 3	8

DRESS HATS.

Best Black Silk, latest shapes	...	...	... 14	8
Tall Drab Shell, new Colour	...	.	... 10	8
Opera or Crush Hats ...	...	...	... 10	8

BOWS AND TIES.

White Dress Bows...	...	...	...12 ans. Rs. 1	0
White Satin Bows ...	...	...	... 1	8
Lavendar Silk Bows	...	...	... 2	4
White Dress Ties ...	...	...8 ans. each ; doz. Rs. 5		0
Black Silk Dress Ties	...	... each	1	4
Pin Scarves, White or Cream Washing Silk		„	2	8

THORPE AND COMPANY,

OUTFITTERS,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM-STREETS,

BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs. a.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete	.. 75 0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and	..150 0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and	35 0
Three quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows	.. 35 0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows	.. 50 0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.	
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin	.. 6 0
Tuning Forks A	.. 1 8
Strings per set	.. 1 8
Resin per box	.. 0 8
Bridges Dresden	.. 0 8

VIOLINCELLOS.

Good Instruments in cases complete	..120 0

DOUBLE BASSES.

Complete in cases	..150 0

BANJOS.

Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	60 0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50 0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle	.. 50 0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain	.. 40 0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	.. 12 0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and	.. 10 0

TAMBOURINES

At Rs. 3, 6, and	.. 9 0

BONES.

Ebony per set of 4	.. 2 8
Ribs of Beef	.. 2 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	.. 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

At 6, 8, and	.. 12 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

	Rs. a.
TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA. In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co.	..each Rs. 65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture	.. Rs. 95 to 120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and	.. 20 0

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	.. 18 0
Do. 24 do. 2 do.	.. 20 0

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 85 to	..120 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and	.. 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	.. 54 0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	.. 45 0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	.. 45 0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	.. 35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	.. 20 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	.. 25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	.. 1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	.. 4 0
Tuft	.. 5 0
Fright	.. 6 0

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FITTING FOR THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS

COMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO.,

9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORILNG DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection.

The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.		Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.	
Grey and Drab Homespun	do.	White Cassimere for Racing	do.
The New Diagonal Tweed	do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.	

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

ELECTRO-PLATED WAER.

THE New Combination Breakfast Frame, with Egg Cups and Spoons Toast Rack, Mustard, Pepper, Salt, &c., complete.

SUITABLE FOR A WEDDING PRESENT.

Rs. 68 to 108.

Others differing—Rs. 45 to Rs. 60.

Daulton, Stiffe, Blue and Brown, Splash and other Ware, with Electroplated mounts, from which sets can be formed. Prices moderate.

USEFUL ARTICLES IN BRITISH OAK.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF BRITISH OAK WORK, with Electro-Plated or Silver Mounts, on view, suitable for Wedding Presents, &c.

SALAD BOWLS AND SERVERS, Rs. 100.

PUNCH BOWLS, Rs. 80.

TANKARDS AND GOBLETS, Rs. 63, 53, 35, 24.

BISCUIT BOXES, Rs. 42 and 29.

CRUET STANDS AND BREAKFAST CRUETS, Rs. 66, 46, 35, 24.

BUTTER DISHES AND SARDINE BOXES, Rs. 37, 22 and 20.

PICKLE FRAMES, Rs. 38.

MARMALADE DISHES, Rs. 26 and 20.

SALT CELLARS, In case of 4 or 6, Rs. 31, 33, 44.

LOVING CUPS, Three handles, Rs. 57.

WITH SILVER MOUNTS, Rs. 90 and 135.

TOAST RACKS, Rs. 20.

EGG STANDS With 6 Cups and Spoons, Rs. 60.

CASK ON STAND, With Tap and Measure for Wine or Spirits, Rs. 53.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

IN ORDINARY TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.,

Next door to National Bank,

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY,

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry. Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gal. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	... 10 8	10 12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	... 11 4	11 8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption	... 13 0	13 8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	... 15 0	15 8

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Imperial Gallon	... 8 9	9 0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons	...216 0	236 0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon	... 8 12	9 0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	...242 0	256 0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2 ; 2 gall. Rs. 3 ; 4 gall. Rs. 4.

Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 dozs	... 172 0	180 0
St. Estephe „ „	... 216 0	231 0

The first supply of the above have arrived.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

BOMBAY.

TO CORN MERCHANTS AND MILLERS.

A GENTLEMAN having had 10 years experience in one of the largest Grain cleaning houses in England, is open for an engagement, where his services and connection would be of service. For particulars apply to Mr. BAPTY, East India Flour Mills, Bombay.

FATEHGARH

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

Medal and First Prize were awarded to us at the Agra Exhibition in 1867.

MESSRS. BHOJUN LALL and Co. have a large stock of Tents. Materials ready in hand, and promptly execute all orders at shortest notice.

Illustrated Catalogues, with all particulars, on application to Messrs. BHOJUN LALL & Co.

THE NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE ESTATES IN THE TERRITORY OF COCHIN, BRITISH INDIA.

MESSRS. FULLER HORSEY SONS & Co. are instructed to sell by auction in London in April next in one Lot the Estates of the NELLIAMPATHY COFFEE COMPANY (Limited), known as Pothoopary and Manataroo, situate in the Nelliampathy range of Hills in the territory of Cochin, or containing about 1,279 English statute acres comprising 225 acres old Coffee, 70 acres full bearing, 50 acres two years old, 54 acres planted ginned grass, and 880 acres forest, together with the buildings, timber and other trees, Coffee trees and plants, working plant, machinery, tools, implements, and fixtures.

The annual outturn of crop for the next three years has been estimated by a competent person at 1,480 cwt.

The estates are held on Leases in perpetuity subject to certain rent and royalties.

Printed particulars and conditions of sale are in preparation, and when ready may be had of Messrs. DRUCES, JACKSON, and ATTLEE, solicitors, 10, Billiter Square, London E.C., of Messrs. Blunt, Tebbs, and Lawford, solicitors, 95, Gresham-street, London E.C., at the Mart, and of Messrs. Fuller Horsey Sons and Co., 11, Billiter Square, London E. C.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY GAS COMPANY, Limited, is REMOVED to No. 5, Church Gate Street, first floor.

LOUIS PENNY, Engineer and Manager.

NOTICE.

MR. T. SUGDEN, Engineer and Contractor, has REMOVED from 21, Grant Road, to "Blue Lodge," GOOROOPDEW ROAD, TANK BUNDER, next to Sassoon's S. and W. Mill.

Persons on business will find him there.

TO LET.

THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE, CALCUTTA.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO DAVE CARSON, AS ABOVE.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that ONE THOUSAND CHESTS or MORE of OPIUM, the produce of the Kadi Division, and of the season of samwat 1937, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, by the Opium Superintendent, Baroda State, at Sidhpur, in the presence of the Subah of the Kadi Division. The sale will begin on MONDAY, the 13th March, 1882.

Particulars and conditions of sale will be made known on the day of sale. They can also be obtained on application to the Sir Subah of the Baroda State, at Baroda, or the Subah of the Kadi Division, at Kadi, or the Opium Superintendent at Sidhpur.

The opium may be seen at Sidhpur on application to the Opium Superintendent.

KAZI SHAHABUDIN, Sir Subah, Baroda State.

Baroda, 28th January, 1882.

INSU…

SUN FIRE …

INSURANCES aff… Shops, Dwelling-Hous… the Mofussil, at the c… CLAIMS arranged … promptitude and libe…

PEEL…

COMMERCIAL UNION … FIRE, LIFE … CAPITAL— … FUNDS EXCEED…

THE above Company … every description of FIRE and … accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advanta…

WALLACE & Co., … 4, Elphinstone Circle, …

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A., 9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

HEAD OFEICE,

1, King William-street, London, E.C.

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THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS,

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated ; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

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MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,505, dated 22nd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000,) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. The total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one lac in carrying out the drainage projects of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half yearly on the 15th day of March and 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given overleaf. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 22nd February, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and enclosed in a sealed cover, superscribed " Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February, 1882, at noon, a minute nature having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after such acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as … receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which ma… will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tend… (not being below the minimum) a pr… if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender … fraction of an anna ; if a rate con… anna is inserted in any tender, such … out, and the tender treated as if the … such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes … be made at each rate tendered … must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from … are offered as security for the … The charges for loans which … the same security are as fol…

Interest at 4 per cent. on … to Government ..
Interest at 2 per cent … to Sinking Fund ..
Interest at 6 per cent … payable to Debentu…

Municipal Office, Madr…

FORM …

I hereby tender for Rs. … In the Notification of the Pr… pelity, dated 11th January … St. George Gazette, dated 18… the same subject to the cond… Rs. … for every Rs. 100.

I enclose a deposit receipt … Rs. … being 2 per cent. o… and engage if my offer be acce… of the Municipal Fund in the … alloted to me on or before the 15…

FORM OF DEB…

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FU… or 18…

The Municipal Commissio…

No.——

By virtue of the City … We, the Municipal C… incorporated under … sum of Rupees … promise to pay to th… of (… together with Interes… rate of Five per

BRANCH OF THE LIBRARY

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1882.

HIGH COURT.—February 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in Chambers.)

THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X. OF 1866 AND THE BOMBAY-BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION.

Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the liquidators of the Company, Messrs. J. A. Bryce, H. A. Richardson and M. R. Wyer; Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee, appeared for Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit and other dissentient shareholders holding in the aggregate more than 100 shares. Mr. Hormusjee, of Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, appeared for Mr. Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, a dissentient shareholder. The question before his Lordship was whether the notice received from Mr. Inverarity's clients, requiring the liquidators to abstain from carrying into effect the resolutions passed for winding up the Company and forming a new one, was valid or otherwise under the provisions of section 175 of the Act. It was understood that if the notice was held valid, the resolutions would be void.

His Lordship, in giving judgment to-day, said the question arose from an application of the liquidators of the Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation under section 154 of the Indian Companies' Act. Whether the notice given by Messrs. Janardhun and Hormusjee on the 7th January last, on behalf of the holders of 103 shares, was a valid notice under section 175 of the Act? The notice alluded to clause (e) of clause 1 of the resolutions passed by the Company on the 12th December 1881 and 4th January 1882. The effect of the notice, if it was held to be a good notice, would be to render all the resolutions *ipso facto* void. An objection had been raised that the court had no jurisdiction to entertain the question on the ground that the Company was not in process of winding-up, the resolution to wind-up being coupled with an invalid agreement. The wording of the resolution rather pointed to there being no winding-up except under conditions precedent; and the language of it was not particularly happy; but upon the whole, his Lordship thought that the intention was to wind-up, for the subsequent resolutions could only be passed under section 175, which deals with the winding-up of Companies. Moreover, the intention to wind-up was clear from the fact that the resolutions appointed liquidators. The next objection was as to the invalidity of the agreement for want of notice, and as to its being beyond the powers of the Company. No new Company was in existence when the resolutions were passed; but his Lordship said that he saw nothing in section 175 to support the view urged by Mr. Inverarity. The next objection was that no distinct notice was given that the resolutions were passed under section 175. The English cases cited by counsel shewed that the dissentient shareholders were there misled by the terms of the notice; but here, in his Lordship's opinion, the shareholders could not fail to see that the Company was proceeding under section 175. As liquidators were appointed, the resolutions could only be carried out under that section. His Lordship therefore considered that the notice showed sufficiently that the intention was to proceed under section 175. It was doubtful on the authorities cited as to how far the resolutions to wind-up would stand if annexed to an invalid agreement; but in those cases the resolutions were invalid on the ground of *ultra vires*, and they were in no way connected with one another. In the present case, however, it was clear that the winding-up was for the sole purpose of carrying out the resolution passed; and there was nothing in these resolutions to render them invalid. If His Lordship held otherwise, he should probably have concluded that there was no winding-up. His Lordship also ruled against the other grounds alleged for invalidating the resolutions. As to the objection that the rights of Messrs. Wallace and Company would be much enlarged by the capital being doubled, His Lordship remarked that it was simply one of the terms for forming the new Company; it might be a subject for a dissent by the shareholders; but it could not affect the resolutions themselves. There was nothing improper in the resolution giving powers to the liquidators to act singly. Holding then, that the Company was in process of winding-up, the next question was, had the winding-up become null and void in consequence of the holders of 103 shares giving notice of dissent under section 175? Was the notice bad because the liquidators were not given the option of carrying out the resolutions or purchasing the shares of the dissentients? Section 175 does not mention a notice *eo nominee*, but provides for dissentient shareholders expressing their dissent. The court had to consider what would be understood by the shareholders by these resolutions, The section seemed to require merely a distinct objection to the resolutions; and the shareholders could hardly be expected to suppose that any other notice was required than one within the terms of section 175, although it was not a complete notice. Expression of dissent was to all intents and purposes a notice. It would not be fair to construe resolutions of this kind too technically; and it must be considered how they would present themselves to the eye of an ordinary shareholder. Taking the facts together, his Lordship did not think it would be right to expect the shareholders to make a distinct demand for compensation in the notice. The resolutions were valid; but the notice given by the dissentients was, in his Lordship's opinion, a sufficient expression of dissent under the circumstances of the case. His Lordship might say that there was an appeal from his decision if the liquidators felt inclined to appeal.

Mr. Jardine.—I do'nt think the liquidators wish to appeal. They simply wished for an expression of the court's opinion for their own safety.

The liquidators were directed to pay the costs of the dissenting shareholders. Counsel's costs certified.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice West).

THE MATRIMONIALS SUITS.

Annie Hemingway *vs.* Joseph Hemingway and Joseph Hemingway *vs.* Annie Hemingway, *alias* Annie Powar.

This was a suit and a cross-suit. In the first suit, the petitioner, Annie Hemingway, prayed for a judicial separation; and in the second Joseph Heming way sued for a dissolution of marriage. The matter came on for judgment to-day. Mr. Latham, Advocate General, and Mr. Sadashew Nana, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Annie Hemingway; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, appeared for Joseph Hemingway.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the petitioner, Joseph Hemingway, was married to the respondent, Annie Hemingway, on the 26th of December 1866. He averred [redacted] marriage was null by reason of the respond[redacted] being at the time the wife of a man named Duttoo, who was still alive, and who had given evidence in this case. The respondent admitted that she was, as a child, duly married to a man named Duttoo; but that she had no recollection of him, and long before her marriage with Joseph Hemingway, she was informed by her brother-in-law, Malhari, that Duttoo was dead. It was clear that at, and before, the marriage between the parties, they both agreed in representing that the respondent was a widow. She was so described in the marriage certificate, and Mrs. Mazda's testimony left no room for doubt that it was based on the statements of both the parties. Under these circumstances, it was plain that a strong presumption arose in favour of the validity of the marriage now called in question. If the respondent, having a husband alive in 1866 went through the ceremony of marriage with the petitioner, she was, unless she had been entirely mistaken as to the facts, guilty of a serious offence under the Indian Penal Code. If the petitioner knew that the was a married woman he too was guilty of abetment of her offence and of adultery. It was to be supposed that these crimes would not have been committed except for some strong and obvious reason, and no very strong reason was suggested. The respondent had been living with the petitioner for three or four years previous to the marriage, and had borne at least one child to him during that period. If her husband was living, the offence of adultery had already been committed, and no good could have apparently resulted to either party from committing another crime, which would at the same time have left those guilty of it in precisely the same relation as before. The respondent, however, had been an ignorant *koonbee* woman of the labouring class, and she might have supposed on very insufficient grounds that the husband she had not seen for a long time was dead, and she would naturally have been anxious to gain the status of a wife to a European of a greatly superior station to her own. The petitioner stated that she told him her husband had died, and the respondent's witness Sakaram deposed that six months or so after her coming to Bombay she changed her necklace, removed her bangles, and discontinued the forehead mark, which had indicated her state of coverture. Malhari, at the same time, had told the witness that the respondent's husband, of whom he had previously spoken as alive, was dead. The respondent herself said that Malhari gave her the same information after he had received a letter, and at his request she broke her necklace. A statement made by Malhari on some unknown authority, and now repeated after the lapse of many years, afforded no evidence that the respondent's husband had really died, but it might account for her conduct in taking the guise of a widow. She might very well have supposed she was widow on evidence to which a court would not assign any weight, and supposing herself a widow it was quite incredible that she did not say anything to Joseph Hemingway. Her intimacy with him had already been formed before she dropped the symbols of her coverture. He said she told him of Duttoo's death on returning after he had put her away for some time, and his Lordship said he had no doubt that then, or at sometime previous to his marrying her, she did tell him she was a widow, as she certainly confirmed his statement to that effect at the time of their marriare. The witness, Duttoo Hunmant, said he was married twenty-seven years ago at Poona to a girl named Venarsi, who was given to him by her sister, a woman named Succoo. The respondent had a sister named Succoo who said she gave her in marriage about twenty-two years ago at Poona to a man named Shitaram Bhonsle, she being then about six years of age. The respondent's name, she said, was Baiza, not Venarsi. Radhi, her sister-in-law, did not know of her having been called by any other name. Her brother Vithoo, on the other hand, said she was always called Anu, and by no other name. From Mrs. Mazda's testimony, however, it was plain that the respondent herself had said she had gone by the name of Venarsi and Luxmi, and that having been established, her witness, Sukharam Keroo, admitted at last that she did go by the name of Venarsi and Luxmi. The determination of the respondent's relatives to mislead the court as to her name, and so, if possible prevent her identification with the girl married to Duttoo formed part of a scheme of falsehood and suppression of the truth, in which they were all concerned, and which deprived their testimony of any weight. The suggestion that the respondent's husband was dead before the marriage with the petitioner was not supported by anything worthy of the name of evidence. From the evidence adduced in the case his Lordship concluded that the witness Duttoo married a girl, the sister of Succoo—a description applying to the respondent. The girl went by the name of Venarsi, which name the respondent bore; she was taken away from her sister Succoo's house to the house of her brother-in-law Malhari or Gungaram, and Dutto had a brother of that name. It was said that Malhari had a brother named Gunputrao, and Duttoo had a brother of that name. As Succoo's sister, the respondent was afterwards found with this Malhari in Bombay, and was the respondent, whose identification with Duttoo's wife seemed to be complete. Duttoo's visit to his brother Malhari at the Elphinstone Reclamation Works, where he saw his wife, and where he himself was seen, could not be supposed to have been made to some other Malhari, of whom also all the circumstances stated in evidence should be true. It was not anywhere suggested that there was a second girl residing with Malhari; and Duttoo's wife must have been the respondent and no one else. Yet when confronted with the respondent, Duttoo said she was not his wife, who, he said, was shorter of stature and had a permanent black mark or mole on the right cheek, which the respondent had not. But his Lordship concluded that there was no doubt that Duttoo's story was substantially true, and that he was the husband of the respondent. His denial, taken as an utter and conscious falsehood, might be accounted for by the dread of caste annoyances. He might have supposed on reflection that if he admitted the respondent as his lost wife, he would be burdened for life with her maintenance. Several letters were put in, which showed that the petitioner was anxious to get rid of the respondent. It was suggested that he must have supposed he had been legally married to her, otherwise he would at once have repudiated her; whereas his present petition was not actually filed until after her petition for a judicial separation. He said he had learned at Diva from a conversation between the respondent and her sisters that Duttoo was alive, but he thought that by her conversion to Christianity and re-marriage to a Christian, the former tie had been dissolved. This might seem rather unlikely to people familiar with legal ideas; but a letter from the petitioner to his solicitors seemed to show that he might have thought his own maarriage was good notwithstanding the previous one, until he learned from his solicitors what was the true state of the case. That would naturally put him on inquiry for Duttoo, and the latter, it was proved, was not a mere fictitious husband of the respondent. On the whole, His Lordship said that, considering the relations of the parties, he must pronounce, though with great reluctance, that the marriage to Dutto was estabished; and he found on the issue under the trial accordingly.

Mr. Latham said it was an important point how to consider whether the marriage was entered into by the parties in good faith.

His Lordship said, with reference to Section 21 of Act 4 of 1869, that the marriage of the parties was contracted in good faith, and in the belief that the respondent's former husband was dead; and consequently, that the children born under the ostensible marriage were entitled to succeed to the petitioner, as if they were legitimate. As to costs, His Lordship directed that they should be borne in both suits by the petitioner, subject to any appeal to be made next Thursday, when an application would also be made as to the custody and maintenance of the children.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil.—Palatableness and the facility with which it is digested are distinctive characteristics of Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil. Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. Being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and store-keepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Feb. 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

ALLEGED CHEATING AND FORGERY.

Keshrinath Janardhun, a clerk, and Felciano Pereira, a sail-maker, lately employed by Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Company the Bombay agents of the B. I. S. N. Company, were charged with forgery, cheating and abetment of cheating. Mr. Long and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy and Brown, appeared for prisoner No. 1; Mr. Branson, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Bhagwandas, appeared for prisoner No. 2; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Inverarity stated the facts of the case. He said the prisoners were, until the month of November last, in the employ of the British India Steam Navigation Company. The first prisoner was employed as a clerk in the Company's office at Mazagon, and the second as a sail-maker. Both the prisoners had combined for the purpose of cheating the Company, and bills authorising the payment of money to the second prisoner for work, done by him were altered by the first, before they were presented for payment at the Company's office. At the end of every month, the sail-maker, according to the practice of the Company, used to make out his bill. This was presented to Mr. William Potts, a gentleman in the employment of the Company, who passed it on to his clerk, Baboorao, for check. The first prisoner then made an abstract bill from the original. The total in both must be similar. The case of the prosecution was that after some bilis of the second prisoner were passed by Mr. Potts, and came into the hands of the first prisoner, the total of some of the figures in the abstract bills were altered. When an abstract bill was made out by the first prisoner, he handed it to the second, who took it to the office and got paid the full amount, which was far in excess of the actual amount due to him, and the prisoners divided the spoil. In the first of these altered bills for work done by the second prisoner in June 1881, the amount due to him as shown in the orginal bill, was Rs. 376-4-2. That orginal was given to Mr. Potts in the usual course, was checked by his clerk, and was afterwards passed on to the first prisoner for the purpose of making an abstract bill. But when that bill was presented for payment, the sum had been altered to Rs. 676 by the first prisoner. And the sail-maker got Rs. 300 more than he was entitled to. In the second bill, made in July 1881, the total was Rs. 511, which was altered to Rs. 911, the sail-maker thus getting Rs. 400 more than was his due. The jury would see that the figure 9 was substituted for 5. In the abstract bill for August the first prisoner did not make any alteration; the plan employed was that the abstract bill presented to Mr. Potts was destroyed, and another prepared in which the amount appearing in the original bill had been increased by Rs. 460; *i. e.* the amount was altered from Rs. 455 to Rs. 855. It was the duty of Mr. Potts to put his signature to the abstract bills, thus showing that they were correct; consequently, when quite a new bill was substituted for the one seen by Mr. Potts, it was necessary to affix his signature to it. That the initials "W. P." as appearing there were a forgery would be clearly proved by the evidence of experts.

The examination of the witnesses for the prosecution occupied the day, and the case was then adjourned.

NORTHERN INDIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The following is the prize list of the Northern India Rifle Association annual meeting, held at the end of December. The complete list of winners is given with the exception of matches II and VIII, objections regarding certain scores in both of which matches are being considered by the Council of the Association. We hear, however, that some Bombay scores will come in for prizes in match VIII, Lieut. Whitehead being 6th, Corpl. Eyres 8th, and Vol. Sharp either 11th, or 12th, the position of the last score depending upon whether another competitor is debarred or not:—

Match I.—Lieutenant-Governor (North-Western Provinces) Prize.—15 shots at 800 yards. Full score 75.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore.	74	150
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore.	73	100
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	73	70
Major-General Gulliver, R. E.	...Dehra Dun	72	40
Major Bailey	....Amballa	72	30
Mr. Pudumjee	....Poona	72	20
Captain Ottley, R.E.	....Dehra Dun	72	15
Raja Runbeer Singh	...Dehra Dun	1	10

Match II cannot be published at present, pending the result of a reference to the N.I.R.A. Council.

Match III.—Extra Series.—10 shots at 600 yards. Military breech-loaders. Full score 50 points.

Name.	Place.	Score.
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore	49
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	47
Lieutenant Lewis	...Ranikhet	46
Private Webb	...Bellary	44
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore	44
Mr. M. I. Beatts	...Dum Dum	42
Lieutenant Lamb	...Shahjehanpore	42
Lieutenant Jacob	...Shahjehanpore	42
Serjt. Major Asher	.Mean Mir	41
Arm. Sergt. Tooth	...Poona	41
Major Bailey	...Amballa	40
Sergeant Kees	...Bombay	40

Match IV.—The Rigby Prize.—10 shots at 600 yards. Any rifle.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs. Rifle.
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore.	50	100
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore.	49	100
Lieutenant Lamb	...Shahjehanpore.	49	70
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	48	40
Lieutenant Heygate.	Dum Dum	48	30
W. W. Harris, Esq.	...Dehra Dun	47	20
Major Bailey	...Amballa	47	15
Captain Ottley	...Dehra Dun	45	10

Match V.—The Bansi Prize.—15 shots at 900 yards. Any Rifle. Full score 75.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Mr. S. G. Brebner	...Poona	73	Cup.
Captain Ottley, R. E.	Dehra Dun	72	100
Mr. Peake	...Poona	72	71
Mr. Pudumjee	...Poona	70	40
General Gulliver, R.E.	Dehra Dun	70	30
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	70	20
Major Bailey	...Amballa	68	15
Major Hill	...Dehra Dun	65	10

Match VI.—General Gulliver's Cup.—10 shots at 800 yards. Military breech-loaders.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Sergeant Richardson	Jullundar	48	200
Sergeant Holloway	Bellary	47	120
Lieutenant Lamb	Shahjehanpore	45	80
Lieutenant Browne	Ranikhet	44	60
Volunteer DuCasse	Shahjehanpore	43	50
Major Hill	Dehra Dun	43	40
Sergeant Harradine	Amballa	43	30
Volunteer Lenaham	Mean Mir	42	30
Bandmaster Coleman	Bellary	42	25
Mr. F. McDonell	Poona	42	25
Sergeant Major Be[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	20
Sergeant Major Rich[illegible] ard	Bellary	42	20
Lieutenant White-head	Bombay	42	15
Mr. W. A. Brow[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Private Lomax	[illegible]	[illegible]	15
Mr. M. T. Beatt[illegible]	Dum Dum	41	10
Mr. W. W. Harris	Dehra Dun	40	10
Captain Rickie	Amballa	40	10

Match VII.—Extra series.—10 shots at 700 yards. Any rifle.

Name.	Place.	Score.
General Gulliver, R. E.	...Dehra Dun	47
Major Bailey	...Amballa	46
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore	46
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore	45
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	45
Lieutenant Lamb	...Shahjehanpore	44
Mr. W. A. Browne	...Dum Dum	44

Match VIII cannot be published at present; has been referred to N. I. R. A. Council.

Match IX.—The Kapoorthala Cup.—15 shots at 1,000 yards. Any rifle.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore	71	200
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore	71	100
Peake	...Poona	70	70
Mr. Pudumjee	...Poona	67	40
Captain Ottley	...Dehra Dun	66	30
Major Bailey	...Amballa	64	20
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	61	15
Mr. W. A. Browne	...Dum Dum	60	10

Match X.—The Vizianagram Cup.—10 shots at 900 yards. Military breech-loaders.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Lieutenant Lamb	...Shahjehanpore	46	200
Capt. W. A. Browne	...Dum Dum	45	120
Sergeant Castle	...Bellary	44	80
Private Webb	...Bellary	41	60
Sergt. Major Asher	...Meean Meer	40	50
Volunteer Lenahan	...Meean Meer	40	40
Captain Rickie	...Amballa	40	30
Major Hill	...Dehra	39	25
Lieutenant Jacob	...Shahjehanpore	39	20
Captain Ottley, R.E.	...Dehra	38	20
Private Lomax	...Meean Meer	37	15
Mr. Anderson	...Saidpore	37	15
Sergeant Holloway	...Bellary	37	10
Lieutenant Brown	...Ranikhet	37	10
Private Byford	...Bellary	36	10

Match XI.—The Khilat-i-Ghilzai Cup.—7 shots at 200 yards, 7 shots at 500 yards. Military breech-loaders. Full score 70.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Dr. Hamilton	...Shajehanpore...	70	Cup 200
School Master Wodeson	...Jullunder ...	68	120
S. G. Brebner, Esq.	...Poona ...	67	80
Captain Rickie	...Amballa ...	66	60
Mr. Pudumji	...Poona ...	65	40
Mr. W. A. Browne	...Dum Dum ...	65	35
Sergeant Harradine.	Amballa ...	65	30
Raja Runbir Singh	...Dehra ...	65	30
Sergt. Richardson	...Jullundur ...	64	25
Lieut. Jacob	...Shajehanpore...	63	25
Sergeant Kees	...Bombay ...	63	20
Private Dougherty	...Rawul Pindi ...	63	20
Major Walker	...Meean Meer ...	63	15
Captain Ottley R. E.	Dehra ...	63	15
Vol. Ducasse	...Shajehanpore .	63	10
Captain Williams	...Kurachi ...	62	10
Mr. T. M. Beaths	...Dum Dum ...	62	10

Match XII.—10 shots at 200 yards standing. Military breech-loaders.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Sergt. Richardson	.. Jullundur ...	42	100
Mr. Anderson	...Saidpore ...	41	70
Captain Ryves	...Shajehanpore .	41	50
Major Bailey	...Amballa ...	40	30
Captain Fenton	...Shajehanpore .	40	25
Lieut. Lamb	...Shajehanpore .	39	20
Lieut. Lewis	.. Ranikhet ...	39	15
Sergt. W. F. Melvin.	Bombay ...	39	10

Match XIII.—The Viceroy's Cup. 10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards. Full score 150.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Viceroys Cup. Rs.
Mr. S. G. Brebner	...Poona ..	144	500
Captain Fenton	...Shahjehanpore.	142	200
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore.	140	100
Major Bailey	...Amballa ...	139	70
Captain Ottley, R.E.	Dehra Dun ...	139	50
Mr. G. Peaker	...Poona ...	137	40
Raja Runbeer Singh.	Dehra Dun ...	134	30
Mr. W. A. Browne	Dum Dum ...	133	20

Match XIV.—The Ladies'—7 shots at 500, 600, 700. Full score 105.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prizes. Bracelet Rs.
Lt. Lamb	...Shajehanpore.	35 34 34=103	...200
			Jewellery Rs.
Dr. Hamilton	...Shajehanpore.	35 33 28=95	...100
	RANGE PRIZE.		
Capt. Rickie	...Amballa ...	34 34 21=89	... 70
Capt. Ottley	...Dehra ...	34 32 24=90	... 60
Capt. Fenton	...Shajehanpore.	33 32 27=92	... 50
Maj. P. Walker	...Meean Meer .	32 29 26=87	... 40
Mr. S. E. Baness	Amballa ...	31 30 10=71	... 30

Match XV.—Revolver match.—5 shots at 25 yards, 5 shots at 35 yards. Full score 50.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Major Bailey	...Amballa ...	48	50
Dr. Hamilton	...Shahjehanpore ...	47	30
Capt. Rushbrook	...Poona ...	45	20
Lieut Macdonald	...Saidpore ...	45	15
Mr. Anderson	...Saidpore ...	45	10
Major Walker	...Meean Meer ...	44	10

Match XVI.—Double Barrel Match—6 shots at 170 yards and 6 shots at 220 yards. Any double barrel breech-loader.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Lieut. Jacob	...Shahjehanpore	51	Cup 200
Major Hill	...Dehra ...	50	100
Lieut. Browne	..Ranikhet ...	49	60
Rajah Runbir Sing	..Dehra ...	48	40
D. Pudumjee, Esq.	.. Poona ...	47	20

Match XVII.—The Rampore Prize—7 shots standing at 110 yards. 4 inch bulls eye. Any sporting rifle.

Name.	Place.	Score.	Prize. Rs.
Captain Ottley	.. Dehra ...	31	100
Major Hill	... do. ...	28	70
Lieut. Lewis	...Ranikhet ...	26	50
Mr. Anderson	...Saidpore ...	26	30
Dr. Forsyth	... do. ...	26	15

THE SKINNER CUP AND CHMAPIONSHIP.

Dr. Hamilton... ...733—4·61 per shot.
Lieut. Lamb ..... 731—4·59 bronze medal.

MILITARY BREECH-LOADING CHAMPIONSHIP.

Lieut. Lamb ..... 294—4·59 Silver Medal and Rs. 250, presented by Sir G. Greaves, Adjt.-General.

Cr. Sergt. Richardson (Rl. Fusiliers.) ... } 277—4·32.

W.I.R.A MEDAL.

Dr. Hamilton..... 452—4·75.
Captain Fenton.. 451—4·74.

S. I. R. A. MEDAL.

Lieut. Lamb ..... 91—4·55.
Mr. W. A. Browne 86—4·30.

BOMBAY MEDAL.

Captain Fenton...357—4·76.
Dr. Hamilton.....356—4·75.

N. I. R. A. (WIMBLEDON) MEDAL.

Dr. Hamilton ..... 246—4·55.
Lieut. Lamb ..... 245—4·53.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOME WARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s s Peshwar, Capt. E. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for London with the European mails and the following passengers:—

For London.—Mrs. Phelps and 2 children, Mrs. Badger, and Mr. W. W. D. Turner.
For Malta.—Mr. D. Bain, Mr. G. M. Currie, and Mr. Watson.
For Aden.—Major-Genl. Bayley and Son.

BENGAL.

Drouht.—The local paper says that the want of rain in the Darjiling district is beginning to assume a somewhat serious aspect, as crops of all kinds are suffering from drought.

The Calcutta High Court.—We understand that in consequence of the return of Mr. Justice Sewell White to Calcutta, Mr. Justice L. P. D. Broughton will revert to his substantive appointment as Administrator-General, whilst Mr. F. Clarke, his *locum tenens*, will likewise revert to his post as Secretary to the Bengal Legislative Council.—*Statesman.*

Deaths in Calcutta.—During the week ended the 21st January, there were 245 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 29·5 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 257 deaths, and the death-rate was 30·9 per thousand. There were 34 deaths from cholera, 72 from fevers, 15 from tetanus, and 11 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 3 non-Asiatics, 9 mixed races, 161 Hindus, 71 Muhammadans, and 1 of other race.

MR. BRANSON'S SPEECH AT THE CALCUTTA TRADES' DINNER.

We make the following extract from Mr. Branson's speech at the Calcutta Trades' Dinner, on the question of the salaries of the High Court Judges:—"Even supposing that the laws are good, this will avail the public nothing, if the administration of these laws shall be entrusted to those who are unable to comprehend or unfit to administer them. Mr. Wallis has borne fitting tertimony to the respect entertained by all classes of the community for the Judges of our High Courts. Fears have already been entertained that the salary fixed for these Judges should by reason of the decreasing value of money everywhere, and especially by reason of the relatively decreasing value of the rupee, fail to tempt men who would be desirable as Judges to accept the office. Till a comparatively late period, certainly, when the pay of the Judges was fixed, ten rupees came very near a sovereign in value. We are all too painfully alive to the fact that this is not so now. With the rupee even at *1s. 8d.*, a High Court Judge's pay is very different to what it was ten or twelve years ago. Instead, then, of raising the pay so as to attract to the Bench of the High Court men of the same stamp as those who have hitherto upheld, and do now uphold, the character of British justice in India, what has been done? The pay has been lowered, cut down to a standard which I do not hesitate to affirm will not, and cannot, attract to the countrymen who will be the equals of those that have gained for the administration of British justice its past high reputation. But it will be said to me that there remains that excellent body of public servants—the Covenanted Civil Service of India, containing men of undoubted ability, from whom Judges can be drawn who will maintain the reputation of the High Court Bench. To some extent this is true. The men were caught young, before they had learned their true value, and they were tempted to enter the service by the argument that if, in early life, the emoluments were small and is proportionate to the responsibility and labour, yet that there were prizes to be reached, by honest industry, and that these when reached, would make up for the earlier years, and having already given their best years to the service of the Government, these have no remedy. What if just as they stretch their hands forth to take the prize, it crumbles as a Dead Sea apple into ashes, and disappoint their bright hopes? Still they are there, and they must take the office. But is there not danger here, too? Will not the result of this change be that the class of men who have hitherto made it their ambition to get on to the High Court bench will cease to strive for them? The best men must and will, all with one consent, elect the executive service. And none but the refuse of the service,—those who are fit for nothing else,—will in process of time gravitate to and fill the High Court Bench—fit companion Justices to the Barristers who are likely to accept the terms we offer. And to such a Bench will we, each and every one of us, be subject. Into their hands must we of necessity entrust our persons and our properties; they will judge and decide between us in matters of property, and in their hands will be the issues of life and death. And are you going to sit down calmly under this state of things? Are you going to be so lost to all sense of your own best interests as to allow this state of things to be introduced without one word of protest; I have heard none raised yet. Individuals murmur against these changes, but the voice of the nation is not raised."

MADRAS.

Serious Accident to Colonel Dyer.—We regret to learn that a serious accident befel Colonel Thomas Dyer, Madras Staff Corps, Deputy Adjutant-General, Madras, at his house in Nungumbaukum yesterday morning. His groom was holding his horse under the porch, and Colonel Dyer advanced to the platform over the steps to mount. Suddenly the animal swerved round, kicked out, and struck the Colonel with great force on the right leg below the knee, fracturing the limb.—*Mail.*

Arrest of a Deserter.—Serjeant Defantrine, of the Madras Police, yesterday evening, arrested a European named G. Walton Gray. The prisoner was taken before the Acting Commissioner of Police, and answered to the descriptive roll in the possession of the police. He was found to be a deserter from the 7th Battery 8th Brigade Royal Artillery. The prisoner was sent to St. Thomas' Mount, by the evening train of the S. I. Railway, to be handed over to the military authorities.—*Mail.*

Madras Railway Inspection.—Mr. A. M. Saunders, Agent and Manager, Mr. R. D. Carter, Officiating Chief Engineer, Mr. F. H. Trevithick, Locomotive Superintendent, and Mr. H. E. Church, Traffic Manager, accompanied by Colonel Shaw Stewart, R. E., Consulting Engineer for Railways, proceeded on Monday morning, by special train, on a general inspection tour, of the north-west line, after the completion of which they will undertake a similar tour on the south-west line.—*Mail.*

The Madras Town Hall Fund.—The Maharajah of Vizianagram has telegraphed to the President of the Madras Municipal Commission to say, that he subscribes Rs. 10,000 to the Madras Town Hall Fund Eleven years ago His Highness's father presided at a public meeting in Patcheappah's for the purpose of taking measures for the erection of a public hall for this city, and he promised the munificent contribution of Rs. 10,000 to the fund when raised. The young Maharajah has accordingly carried out his father's intention.—*Id.*

Assistant Civil Surgeons.—It will be remembered that Dr. Cornish, the Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras, some time ago, suggested that the various Civil Surgeons should each have an assistant in order that they may have time to make their inspections of the various dispensaries under their charge more thorough. An objector to this proposal has risen up in the person of the Inspector-General of Jails. As in almost all instances the Civil Surgeon is in charge of the Jail, that officer has vetoed the proposal, as Colonel Tennant con-

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siders that during the absence of the Civil Surgeon, his assistant is not of sufficient status to take up the onerous duties of his superior in connection with the Jail. That is a question which has yet to be fought out, and Dr. Cornish will probably not allow his scheme to be snuffed out by even an Inspector-General of Prisons without making a fight.—*Times.*

THE agitation in Madras, regarding the short comings of the Local High Court, is proceeding vigorously. The papers publish a number of complaining letters in every issue. "C. K." writes to the *Madras Times*:—"Your correspondents have confined themselves to the Appellate Side of the High Court, but the Original Side, which does all the heavier work of the Presidency Town, and from which Government derives a magnificent income, is entitled to some consideration. The arrangements on the Original Side are even worse than on the Appellate Side, and a radical reform is absolutely necessary to put the Original Court on a sound and satisfactory basis. Your correspondents talk of cases being "got through" and hurried over on the Appellate Side, but let them for a week come and sit on the Original Side and watch its proceedings, and then see what they have to say. No greater chaos can be imagined."

HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.—Through the kindness of the Bishop of Madras, the Patron, and Miss Gell, the Patroness, an "Infants' Home" has been opened at St. Thome where destitute little ones of European descent will be boarded and cared for, till they are old enough to be admitted into Industrial or other schools, in the hope that, by taking them away at an early age from evil examples and surroundings, and training them in Christian habits, they may be saved from the life of mendicancy and degradation, which would otherwise await them, and from swelling the ranks of that class, which is so great a burden to the charitable inhabitants of Madras. The old premises of the Industrial Girls' School have been secured, and furnished in a plain and inexpensive manner. Twelve children (European and Eurasians) have been admitted, and are being maintained and educated. These children are from the very lowest stratum of their class, and were, so to speak, picked up on the roadside. They are not orphans, and therefore are not eligible for admision into the Gordon Refuge, or Civil Asylum. At present only twenty can be accommodated on the premises; and these will cost about Rs. 8 each per mensem, after the first outlay for furniture, &c. —*Mail.*

THE MADRAS HIGH COURT.—From the number of letters we have received within the last few days, some of which we have already published, on the unsatisfactory working of the High Court, we cannot but conclude that the discontent of suitors and parties concerned in the cases pending in that Court is very widespread, more so than we at first apprehended; and we trust that Government will see the necessity of no longer delaying the raising of the judicial staff to its full complement. The complaints now so general of the "law's delay" in the High Court of the Presidency indicate a state of things that is indeed very discreditable, and the obvious remedy cannot be much longer put off without creating a scandal which Government would not care to face. The present staff of Judges, it is generally acknowledged, work hard and well; but it is evident that the increase of work in the Court is a heavy strain on their energy and time, and they cannot surely be blamed for the present unsatisfactory working of the Court under such circumstances. In the Administration Report for the past year, we find it stated that "the amount of work of the High Court on the Appellate side has increased in a very marked manner. Taking all kinds of civil and criminal work together, the increase is 42 per cent on that of 1879. The latter year, as was observed in last Report, showed an increase on the preceding, but the increase was—taking a series of years—only a little above the average. The increase in the year under review is of a distinct character, and is clearly marked in all classes of work."—*Times.*

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—We have often had to record robberies and other outrages by Mullicherri (jungle robbers) on the Mengaray road beyond Kollengode. Another most daring highway robbery has just been committed. A gang of coolies numbering about 60 were going from Polachy to Velunghy for work. They had just been paid about Rs. 3 each, and most of the women had new cloths. About five miles from Kollengode they were surrounded by more than 50 Mullicherri armed with short thick bamboos, and where robbed of all their clothes and about Rs. 100. Only ten women escaped by hiding themselves in a cholum field. The gang of thieves themselves consisted of about 20 men; the rest being women, and children of aboui 12 years of age. The maistry of the road and a policeman were eye witnesses of this robbery, but as they were powerless they hid themselves. Afterwards they tore up their own cloths and distributed the pieces amongst the poor women who had been left entirely without clothing. The matter was at once made known to the police, but as the injured coolies could not afford time to wait and make a *formal* complaint, probably nothing will be done. It is really time that decided steps should be taken to extirpate these scoundrels; not a week passes without some case of robbery often attended with violence, but the victims being for the most part poor and ignorant people, the cases are seldom brought to light. The Mengaray road passes throught a jungle almost entirely composed of small and worthless trees; it might be cut down, at all events sufficiently to leave an open space on each side of the road. The danger of being robbed is not the only one that travellers are exposed to; cheetahs and tigers lurk in this jungle and frequently carry off cattle; of course, a solitary traveller might as easily be taken away.—*Cochin Western Star.*

CALCUTTA VS. MADRAS.—A correspondent of the *Madras Mail* having ridiculed some Calcutta customs, "Perdese" writers in defence of the City of Palaces against the "benighted." "That it (caste amongst servants), is an intense nuisance, cannot be denied by any one, but where we have Mahomedan table servants, who will not taste liquor, and Hindu personal attendants whod are not partake of any particle of food that has been touched by a Mahomedan, both classes being ignorant of English, and consequently unable to understand the conversation of their masters, we may draw a fair comparison between them and the Madras "boy," who is generally of the "same caste as master," as regards his capability of consuming liquor and food from the table, and who understands and repeats to his fellows every word that is spoken, and frequently employs his leisure moments in perasing his employer's private correspondence. The last point to be noticed is the meaning of a Hindustani phrase. It is a mere matter of choice whether one adopts the oriental phrase "*durwaza bund*" (the door is shut) when it is not convenient for the lady of the house to receive visitors, or the more elaborate and explicit one used by Madrassee attendant, "Missis doing her hair can't see," or, "Master making prayers, cant see one hour," but when we come to the translation of a Hindustani sentence, and find that a perfectly different and opposite meaning is given to it by Southerners to what is conveyed by it in the home of Hindustani, Agra, Delhi, Lucknow, &c., all we can do is to bow to the superior linguistic attainments of the south. Bengalis mean when they send their salaam to a visitor, or say "*Salaam bolo,*" that they will be happy to see their friend, having sent their compliments. The expression of which the above is a shortened formula, stands at length, "give my compliments to Mr. So and So, and ask him to come in. It is also usual, when a native visitor takes his leave, to say to him "*Salaam sahib.*" If he is a man of rank, he first asks permission to go by the words "*ruksut hai*" ? literally "is there leave to go," or may I go. To one of a lower grade when he has bothered you long enough, you initiate the subject, by telling him that he may go "*rukus hai,*" and when he rises we say, "*Salaam Sahib.*" It may be that down here, the first portion of the ceremony has been cut short, and the sure "*salaam*" only retained, and that this word has now obtained a general meaning of departure. I very nearly sent away one day in high dudgeon, an esteemed friend, by sending him my salaam, but I caught him ere he got out of the compound, and appeased his wrath, by explaining my ignorance of Madras Hindustani.

THE MAHARAJAH OF TRAVANCORE IN MADRAS.

THE Egmore station of the S. I. Railway presented a very lively appearance this Tuesday morning, on the arrival of H. H. the Maharajah of Travancore. The platform was decorated with leaves and bunting, and a spacious pandal, to seat about 200 people, was erected by Mr. Baldrey, on the eastern side of the platform. Just over the entrance to the pandal, were the words "Welcome, Maharajah of Travancore!" in gold letters, on a red ground, and at each end was the crest of the Travancore family. Inside the pandal a canopy of gold cloth, standing on silver poles, was erected, under which a gilt sofa, and two gilt chairs were placed. A guard of honor from the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, consisting of two hundred rank and file, with colors and band, under command of a Captain, paraded in review order, in the compound in front of the main entrance to the station, to the right, with the Governor's Body Guard on the left. At a little past seven o'clock, the train from Tanjore arrived at the station, and the carriage in which His Highness and Mr. Hannyngton, the Resident, and the Hon'ble V. Ramiengar, C. S. I., the Dewan of Travancore were seated, was drawn up in front of the entrance to the pandal. The band of the Madras Volunteer Guards, which was stationed on the platform, played as the train came to a standstill, and His Highness on alighting, was received by the Hon. R. Davidson, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, Captain Bagot, A. D. C. to the Right Hon. the Governor, and the Hon. Moothoosawmi Iyer, C. I. E., Chairman of the Deputation of the native community. His Highness was conducted to the pandal, and seated under the canopy, the Honorable Mr. Davidson and Captain Bagot occupying seats on the right and Mr. Hannyngton, and the Honourable V. Ramiengar, C.S.I. on the left. The Honourable Mr. Justice Muthusawmi Iyer, Chairman of the deputation, then addressed His Highness, explaining the objects of the deputation. He said that the native community had met there to present His Highness an address of welcome, to testify the high esteem and respect they entertained for him. The present occasion was very gratifying, as it was the first time they had had the privilege and pleasure of welcoming him as Sovereign of Travancore. The Chairman then introduced the deputation, and presented the address.

In the course of his reply, the Maharajah said:—"I have a long journey before me, and I hope I may profit by it, and return to my country a wiser man than when I left it. One learns better with his eyes than with his ears, and what I may learn is likely to be of profit to Travancore in due time."

Flowers were than distributed, after which His Highness left the station, and drove to his residence opposite the Cathedral on the Mount Road, the guard of honor presenting arms, and the band playing as His Highness drove out. A salute of nineteen guns was fired from the Fort Battery in honor of His Highness's arrival at the Presidency.—*Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

DINNER TO SIR G. COUPER AT LUCKNOW.

ON Saturday, the 28th January, the members of the Oudh Commission mustered in force at the Chattar Munzil, Lucknow, for the purpose of entertaining at a farewell dinner their Chief Commissioner, Sir George Couper, also the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. P. Mr. H. J. Sparks, the Officiating Judicial Commissioner, was in the chair. Colonel I. F. Macandrew, who, after a long and honourable career in the Commission, has just retired from the post of Commissioner of the Sitapur Divison, was invited by his old comrades to meet the guest of the evening; and Sir George Couper was accompanied by his aide-de-camp, Captain D. King Harman. The band of the 7th Bengal N. I. was, by the kind permission of Colonel Worsley, in attendance, and performed, with its wonted taste and skill, a selection of exceedingly pretty music.

In reply to the toast of his health Sir George Couper, who was manifestly much affected by the warmth with which the toast was responded to, said:—

Believe me, gentlemen, I am profoundly touched and deeply grateful for the parting compliment which you have paid me on this occasion. It is nearly six years, at all events it is upwards of five years and a half ago, that you assembled here to bid me Godspeed on my transfer to the North-West Provinces, and I gratefully told you then, as I gratefully tell yot now, that it was owing to this loyalty and devotion with which you supported my administration, and rallied round myself personally during an exceptionally troublous and trying period, that I gained the reputation which led to my promotion. And I have been sorely troubled with the thought that many of you may have deemed the amalgamation of Oudh with the N. W. P. but a sorry return for all the chivalrous enthusiasm which you displayed on my behalf."

His Honour then proceeded to explain that the amalgamation, which was no gain but rather a loss to him personally, was desired by the Government of India; that its accomplishment within a few years was inevitable; and that, after taking the best advice which was open to him, he thought there could be no better time for carrying out the measure than when he, who knew them all so well personally and was so thoroughly acquainted with all the requirements of the Province generally, was asked to undertake it. He assured his hearers that during his own tenure of office he had always given the most anxious attention to their just interests and claims, and that he trusted that he should leave matters on such a footing that there would be no fear of their interests being overlooked and disregarded in the future. He hoped before leaving the country to establish the relative position of members of the Covenanted Civil Service employed in Oudh with regard to promotion in the N. W. P. on a satisfactory basis.

Sir George Couper then concluded his speech as follows:—"And now, comrades, brethren, and friends, to whom I owe so much and whom I have been able to requite so little, it only remains for me to say good-bye. And a very hard and difficult and painful business I find it to be, for there is hardly a man round this table whose official career I have not watched from its outset; there is not a man in the Oudh Commission in whose future course I shall fail to take a deep personal interest. My future home in England will be on a far humbler scale indeed than that in which it has been your wont to see me. But humble though it may be, should any one of you ever chance to be in its vicinity, I assure you my wife and I will take it sorely amiss if you fail to come and see us, and revive, for a while, reminiscences of the well-loved past. For she, too, will always cherish a warm personal regard for the officers of the Oudh Commission. She has never forgotten, and never will forget, the affectionate enthusiasm with which you welcomed her back after her seven years' absence, nine years ago. Whatever the future may have in store for us—wherever we may go—whatever we may be—your memory will remain enshrined in the hearts of us both, and, in her name and my own, I bid you a cordial, affectionate, and grateful farewell."

Sir George Couper sat down amidst ringing cheers, which bore ample testimony to the effect which his simple, manly, and yet pathetic speech had had on his audience, and to the strong feelings of esteem which they entertained for the speaker. Mr. H. B. Harington expressed in a few words the thanks of those present for the feeling address of Sir George Couper.

The Lieutenant-Governor left Lucknow on Monday morning under all the honours due to his rank, and amidst many kindly farewells from the community, civil and military, European and native, of Lucknow who attended in large numbers at the station.

LOCAL SUPPLIES.

"MR. STANDISH LEE, proprietor of the Woollen Mills at Bongalore," and whilom Municipal Engineer of Madras, has just scored a decided triumph for himself, while at the same time proving the *bonâ fides* of the Madras Government in their recent announcement anent the encouragement of local industries and enterprise. The particular grievance which Mr. Lee has aired, and which he has succeeded in removing, is in respect to a peculier habit in this Presidency of cutting up demands for articles of regimental requirements into any number of small station tenders, in lieu of aggregating all the demands into one large contract. "Horse blankets," or more familiarly jhools, are used by every mounted corps. The total number used yearly must, accordingly, make up a good round number. According to mamool, however, each station, whether far away Thyetmyo or nearer Bellary, was expected and required to arrange for its supply locally. The consequence of this crude rule may be conceived; but, although repeated complaints were received of bad jhools, heavy jhools, jhools that wore out long before the prescribed period of two years' duration, it does not appear to have occurred to any one that the fault lay in the system of supply. For, of course, when the supplies were locally provided the jhools were of indegenous manufacture. If the workmen (as was the case at Bangalore) had been long at the trade, they turned out fairly good articles, but, if otherwise, as were the majority, Government suffered. Emboldened by the recent announcements expressing the earnest desire of the Indian Government to afford every reasonable facility to local enterprizes, Mr. Lee brought to Lord Ripon's notice that he possessed the only wollen factory worked by steam and machinery in Southern India, and that if Govenment would give him the entire contracts for the Madras Command, he would lay down his jhools at the several stations for prices now paid. Lord Ripon's action on this letter is an admirable specimen of manly honesty. It is quite refreshing in its tone, and so unlike what one's ideas of red-tapeism are that we have very much pleasure in reproducing it *verbatim*:—

"It appears that in Madras the present system of supplying country blankets is to invite tenders for each district. This system does not commend itself to the Government of India. To call for separate tenders for each district for an article, such as blankets, seems inconvenient in many ways, and must cause expense by requiring a separate staff in each district to prepare calls for tenders, receive the tenders, decide as to rates and quality, and store and issue the blankets. There being at the same time no uniform standard of quality or of price, the difficulty of check is multiplied, and with it the risk of an inferior article being supplied at a higher price than it is worth. It may be said, on the other hand, that Mr. Lee might tender for each district, and that his tenders would be accepted if lower than other tenders. It seems to the Government of India, however, that it is doubtful whether this in itself is sufficient inducement to a manufacturer to put costly machinery into operation. The multiplication of separate tenders for the same article implies a corresponding multiplication of risk which every manufacturer seeks to avoid as much as possible before commencing costly operations. It is the certainty of a large demand which will induce the expenditure of capital, not the uncertainty and speculation which are implied in a large number of small separate contracts. Under these circumstances, I am to suggest that His Excellency the Governor of Madras in Council may be moved to consider the expediency of calling for tenders for the supply of the entire quantity of blankets required for two years or more, at rates fixed for the different stations, as was done recently when the Cawnpore mills obtained a large contract from Government."

The present members of the Madras Government were too practical-minded, not to see the force of the above argument, and are also too genuine in their desire to encourage local enterprise not to readily fall in with Lord Ripon's views, and they accordingly at once issued the necessary orders for carrying them into effect.—*Madras Times.*

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "at bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL
FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.
COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY of BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

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IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Ailiousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.
ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

NOTICES.

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ESTABLISHED 1820.
The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following Ammunition, of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.
JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF & F 3 QUALITY
PERCUSSION CAPS
Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.
JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES,
For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech-loading Guns.
Wire Cartridges for killing Game at long distances
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.
Sold by all Gunmakers and Dealers in Gunpowder.
FREDERICK JOYCE AND CO.,
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FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
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SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA
Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.
It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
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"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*
The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London.
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.
CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ, OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in through good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to nemselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite, and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in the climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.
PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEY AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidney and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary afflicton, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s.9d., 4s.6d., 11s., and 33s.
THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.
DR. DE. ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OF VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS,
which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and diseases of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness or pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the Government Stamp with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, London" in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay; B.S. MADAN & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; and all the principal Merchants in India.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Public are respectfully informed that the DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in Packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."
IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee, of any of the Agents for DR DE ROOS Medicines.

NOTICES.

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EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,
Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

NOTICE.
TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.
W. PEYTON,
Conservator, of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

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SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
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VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited, will be held at No. 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 10th proximo, at 4-30 p.m.
(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1881.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(4) To transact any other Business that may be brought before the meeting.
By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. D. SHROFF,
Acting Managing Director.
Bombay, 28th January, 1882.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain,
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
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ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS,
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BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION
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BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON,
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DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over
1,800 STEEL BOILERS
Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.
ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.
Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."
CLARKE'S
WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.
TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.
Cures Cold Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swel ings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.
As his mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS.
CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.
The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March 1875.
"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obst[illegible] the body. After taking two bottles I became [illegible] better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me, and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine.
"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.
"Faithfully yours
"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS.
Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, by ALL CHEMISTS, and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.
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